Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860.
[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1860...Summer Arrangement...1860
[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
Three Through Passenger Trains
[illegible]
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.
FREIGHTS.
[illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY.
[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
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FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points North and Northwest, via—
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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.
[illegible]

FRESH SHAD,
[illegible]

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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860. NUMBER 31.

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860.

THE ZOUAVES.

Elsewhere in this paper, we print brief accounts of the successes of the Zouaves in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by which all who have become interested in the hard-earned triumphs of these gallant young men, may see that their popularity is in no way abated by the great publicity which has been given to their movements by the Eastern press. The drill in Baltimore is probably the last public exhibition in which the boys will indulge, unless that "venerable public functionary," the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, should be pleased to gladden his eyes by a sight of their movements in Washington.

A WORD FOR DOUGLASITES.

For the first time since the Presidential campaign commenced, there is a FACT presented to the Northern friends of Mr. Douglas that they merit and will believe. They will find it in the North Carolina election. It has been the boast of these men that their boiler was strong in North Carolina—that was one of the States that they were sure to carry—one in which Breckenridge had no chance. What is the matter now that the voting is done? The Democratic (Breckinridge) candidates are elected, says the telegraph, by a majority of 8,000 to 10,000—elected not even a Douglas opposition; not even a combined Douglas and Bell-Everett ticket!

There is but one interpretation of all this: Mr. Douglas has no strength in the South whatever. In a dozen of the States his vote will not be a whit more respectable than that of the Danites in 1858. The real contest there will be between Bell and Breckinridge, with the chances all in favor of the latter, though the former have all the aid that the Douglas men can give. That is the fact of the Carolina election, and the men of the North who have clung to Mr. Douglas with the hope that he would develop strength in the South and open new chances of success, may as well open their eyes now as to keep them closed until October. Let them see that he is a dead cock in the pit, and that though he should carry half the free States, the consequence would be the defeat of Lincoln and the transfer of the struggle to the House, and insure the triumph of Breckinridge or Lane at last. In no event is Mr. Douglas the winner of the race. If his friends have the strength that they claim in the North, they may defeat an election by the people; but elect him—never! We know where, as between Lincoln and Breckinridge, their sympathies lie. Let them profit by the lesson that North Carolina teaches, and come over *en masse!* Honest Old Abe is their man—the only man who can make head against the despotism of the South.

THE TELEGRAPH AS A POLITICAL MACHINE.

Let it be understood, henceforth, that, when a Douglas meeting is held anywhere in Illinois, the most shameless braggart of the crowd is selected to make up the despatch to the Associated Press—the owners of the lines in this State permitting each party to give its own account of its own doings. The man selected at Springfield was the editor of the *Register*. The choice was admirable. He displayed a genius for exaggeration that none may hope to surpass. His despatch multiplied a meeting respectable as to numbers, not less than eight times; but not content with that, following the example of a pro-slavery doughface of the olden time, say 1800 years ago, he took Mr. Lincoln to the top of a high place and made him say, in the shameless account, that the meeting was the largest he ever saw! But abashed by what he had done, or fearing to expose his mendacity at home, he, in his own paper, the next day, deducted 10,000 from his crowd and left Mr. Lincoln out altogether! The meeting was really made up of about 5,000 persons; and Mr. Lincoln was as innocent of any expression of opinion concerning it, as Douglas is of honesty or the *Register* of truth.

On Friday evening, a Kane county man, emulous of the *Register* man's example, tried his hand. His munchausenisms are not so gross, but sufficiently mendacious to be noticed. He set his crowd at Aurora at 8,000, and put the Republicans *hors du combat* in a county that will give 3,000 Republican majority—a good day's work for a falsifier that has not yet taken his diploma in the Mendacity College where the Gulliver of the *Register* graduated with high honor. A letter in another column exposes him.

Again we call the attention of the owners of the Illinois lines to the propriety of putting a curb on partisan zeal like that upon which we comment. It is not, we presume, the intention of the Republicans to enter into a contest with the Black Democracy, in which their powers of exaggeration will be tested. That would be a strife in which they would be overborne and defeated. They desire nothing except that the wires shall tell the honest truth, and that in a way that will give no offence. It is not necessary for every operator to estimate numbers; but it is necessary that what appears to have the operators' sanction should have occasionally some semblance of fairness and accuracy. When a meeting is large, it is easy to say so; when the gathering is trivial as to numbers, it may be characterized as small; the mythical thousands who did'nt come ought to be dealt with by editors whose idea of the conduct of a campaign is limited to unnecessary lying about the size of meetings and the private shortcomings of the candidates of the Opposition. Will not Judge Caton see that this matter is righted?

Get Your Tickets.

Members of the Young Men's Republican Club and the Lincoln and Hamlin Club, can get their tickets for Springfield (the great Convention) at the Wigwam, of Mr. Peterson, at the club price.

State Natural History Society.

This Society will send a party to Southern Illinois next week, for the purpose of making collections of plants, insects, birds, shells, minerals, fossils, &c., a portion of which will be placed on exhibition at the State Fair. The party will consist of Dr. Tosey, Dr. Everett, J. H. Powell, R. H. Holden, Dr. Velie, B. D. Walsh, Cyrus Thomes, M. S. Bibb, C. D. Wilber, and a few others. They propose to make Mound City their headquarters.

Carl Schurz in Indiana.

Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, will address his fellow-citizens in Indiana in the German language at the following times and places:

Laporte....August 7th.
Fort Wayne....August 8th.
Logansport....August 9th.
Lafayette....August 10th.
Indianapolis....August 11th.

A Douglas Falsehood Exploded.

AURORA, Aug. 4, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

A dispatch from here to the Associated Press stated there were present at the Republican Mass Meeting, held here last Tuesday, from 8,000 to 10,000 people, which is probably a fair estimate; though I think 10,000 is the nearest. Another dispatch, speaking of the Democratic Mass Meeting, held here yesterday, says there were from 5,000 to 8,000 persons attending it. This is a great error. There could not have been more than from 1,000 to 1,500, the very highest. The Democratic procession numbered, women, boys and children included, 473. The Republican procession was at least six times as great. The receipts at two of our hotels were as follows:

On the day of Republican meeting.....$231 00
On the day of Democratic meeting.....59 50

I desire to say that if the Democratic meeting numbered 8,000, the Republican exceeded 40,000, and every candid man we saw both will admit that I am right.

The feeling about here, regarding the Presidential and other candidates, is pretty much all on one side—in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin.

Yours, AURORA.

Severe Thunder Storm—Damage to Corn—New Wheat.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW BOSTON, ILL., August 3, 1860.

The storm we had last night was one of the hardest we have experienced for many years, and some say it was the most terrific they have ever known in this vicinity.

It commenced raining about 9 P. M., and it hardly ceased until 4 A. M. At times it fell in perfect torrents, while the lightning played in one continuous blaze for nearly two hours, and the thunder was almost deafening.

One cloud seemed to be very much charged with the electric fluid. A quick flash would light up the whole of the surrounding heavens, when, almost instantaneous, you would hear a sharp clap of thunder, which would cause you instinctively to look round to see if it had not struck near you.

About 1 A. M. it commenced hailing. Some that fell were as large as hen's eggs, but they were mostly the size of hazelnuts. The wind at this time was not blowing very hard, but it gradually increased until it seemed as though the house would certainly shake to pieces.

In consulting with some of our farmers this morning, they say that the corn is almost cut to pieces; the blades being stripped from the stalk. The melon and other vines are all riddled to pieces.

Grain is coming in very brisk—from 1500 to 2,000 bushels arrive daily. Some of it goes to your city, but the bulk goes to St. Louis. This is owing to cheaper freights.

The Republicans are to have a grand ratification meeting in our county on the 8th inst. Hon. Wm. Kellogg and others will address the people. Of this more anon. I. A.

THE ZOUAVES ABROAD.

THE ZOUAVES IN PHILADELPHIA.

In the evening, the Zouaves drilled at the Academy of Music. The house was about half full. Most of the persons in the audience were ladies. The strangers went through their manœuvres on the stage in their usual admirable style. At the conclusion of the drill, Captain Ellsworth made a speech, in which without stating clearly what he meant, he intimated that the company had been improperly treated by somebody not named, and left it to be inferred that some one had been making use of them as a matter of speculation. Mr. George Hood has called on us to have his skirts cleared. The drill at the Academy was arranged by him, he engaging the house, attending to the advertising, hiring police, ushers, &c., and giving the matter his personal attention. He presents the following statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Whole Receipts		$704
Rent	$200	
Painting and posting	15	
Doorkeepers, ushers and police	10	
Services of George Hood	25	
Total expenses		252
Net Receipts		$452

which amount (452) was handed over to Capt. Ellsworth last evening.

The Zouaves left the city, for Baltimore, to-day. They were escorted to the depot by the Washington Grays. The Companies cheered each other lustily as the train moved off.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE ZOUAVES IN BALTIMORE.

[From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 2d.]

The immense Hall of the Maryland Institute was crowded last evening, that is, the galleries, by ladies and gentlemen, to witness this famed corps of citizen soldiers, whose fame had preceded them by the laudation of Northern journals, and, indeed, they were spoken of in such high terms of praise that we were rather inclined to believe they were over-rated; but after having seen them drill last evening, words seem inadequate to express our admiration of the great degree of perfection to which they have brought themselves. The various movements in their peculiar drill were executed with a precision, an ease and grace that was truly astonishing, and at once took hold upon the audience and held them spell-bound, impressing one with an ardor in behalf of military matters, which he had probably never before experienced. Even the ladies, on the rapid, but nevertheless perfect, execution of some difficult order, would give vent to an involuntary ejaculation of praise.

Last night the Zouaves drilled with twenty-seven men, who, during the manual drill, wore their knapsacks, which, however, were unslung during the latter part of the exhibition. The entire drill was gone through with without music or signal of any kind—Col. Ellsworth giving the command for every change and movement. After the drill, the military guests marched through the hall and were followed by the Zouaves, under charge of the Greys, who escorted them to the Assembly Rooms, where a bountiful collation awaited them. Of the drill last night but one opinion was expressed, and that was, that nothing of the kind had ever before been witnessed in Baltimore.

From the Institute the Zouaves and Greys returned to Carroll Hall to partake of a collation. When the company had gathered around the table, Captain Lyle Clarke said that he felt compelled to apologise for the character of the collation. It had been prepared hastily, and was not such as the Greys should have liked to have invited their guests to partake of. He hoped it would be received by them, not for what it was, but for the spirit and kind feelings which prompted it. He spoke in the highest terms of the proficiency of the Zouaves as soldiers and their character as gentlemen. In conclusion, he called for a hearty round of cheers for the visiting corps, which was responded to by the Greys to the very echo.

This morning the Cadets, accompanied by their military brethren, visited many points of interest in and about the city, and seem highly gratified. This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, they will drill on the ground at the terminus of the Madison avenue railway. On Friday they will make an excursion down the Bay, and partake of a crab supper. They now think of visiting Washington by the early train of cars on Saturday morning, and return at night, spending a part of Sunday in Baltimore, and leaving for Cincinnati at 4 o'clock, P. M., by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Zouaves are a body of young men who, by their abstemious habits and close application to their duties, have brought themselves to look, feel and act the soldier, being for the most part small in stature, but of well-developed, wiry frames: they seem constituted to stand any degree of hardship, going through the drill without, apparently, experiencing any fatigue, and handling their arms with the same ease, but rather more grace than that with which a coxcomb twirls his cane.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 2.]

The arrival of this celebrated corps in Baltimore, yesterday evening, was distinguished by an unusual sensation, and curiosity was not only on tip-toe, but exceedingly demonstrative and very determined to see for itself in behalf of all classes of the community. The reputation which had preceded them was not only great, but marvellous; and we are by no means certain that, of the multitudes who caught a first glimpse of them, some were not relieved to find that they were really flesh and blood human beings. For our own part, we were not only gratified at their appearance, somewhat entertained with the novelty, but decidedly impressed with the eminently meritorious quality of the corps in every respect. The uniform is characteristic, spirited, and, with its novelty, has an *empressement* we accept without dispute. The physique of the men—to a man—is close, trim, muscular, wiry, durable: all that one can look for and relish in the soldier professedly alert, and always ready for deeds of earnest meaning and great results. One looks upon the company and at once feels sure of them. It is an institution which takes the eye and convinces the mind, and signifies service and utility to the last, the very last.

Their drill is a perfect work. It is the machine precision of organic discipline; and it pervades every man, every mind, and every muscle, every implement of the display, and animates the whole corps, exhibiting it as one closely knit and complete mechanical device. To say that it was admired doubtless expresses the universal sentiment of those who witnessed it; but something more than admiration was confessed by many who would say with us that it was intensely felt. It thrilled the emotions with delight and elicited resistless applause and unqualified praise.

But when this is said there is much more due to these men. They are fairly entitled to the fame of heroes, though they have never seen actual service or won a fight. They have taken the grand initiative in competition with the crack corps of European armies. Without the impelling necessity of war, with no frequent probability of service to provoke them to perfection, they have chosen the arduous alacrity of military practice, and exemplified the possible attainment of the will, the zeal and the self-denial of the citizen in times of peace. And more than this, they illustrate a necessity which our young men everywhere must not be slow to recognize, nor, we believe, will they.

Of late years military discipline, practice and capacity for execution have made great advances in Europe; and new tactics are increasing the efficiency of every department of the service. And these men are here to show us what we may expect to encounter should grim-visaged war scowl upon us from the eastern hemisphere. American citizens make the best impromptu soldiers, beyond question, in the world. This comes in the main of the quality of the man; and he, sustained and invigorated by an impetuous and ardent zeal born of his love of that freedom he enjoys, and which is hallowed by his native land. But with all this, he owes it to himself and the nation, and the institutions he holds most dear, to cultivate his powers, improve his resources, acquire excellence in those things essential to public duty of any sort, and especially to make his prowess a success always against the enemies of his country. And as manly examples, worthy of imitation everywhere, the Chicago Zouaves will commend themselves to the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

THE ZOUAVES AT CINCINNATI.

[From the Commercial of Saturday.]

A telegram from Col. Ellsworth, commandant of the U. S. Zouave Cadets of Chicago, to Capt. P. B. Cloon, received yesterday afternoon, says that his company will leave Baltimore on Sunday evening, and arrive in Cincinnati on the 4:20 A. M. train, via Little Miami Railroad, on Monday.

The military of Cincinnati have had under consideration the reception and entertainment of these visitors, and are disposed to extend to them the courtesy due to their reputation at home and abroad. During the preliminary arrangements made at a meeting of officers representing the entire military of the city, it was resolved that the Zouaves should be the guests of the entire Brigade, and it was left to General Bates to detail such companies as he thought proper to perform the necessary reception and escort duty, with the general consent and concurrence of all parties. The Guthrie Greys were designated to receive and quarter the strangers, more especially as by combining their two companies they could marshal a respectable force, and that their armory was central, and capacious enough to accommodate the Zouaves.

From some inexplicable reason, the "Greys" have since declined acting in concert with their fellow-soldiers, and new arrangements have been made.

Col. Charles Ernest has offered the use of the Melodeon Hall, wherein to quarter the Zouaves, and the offer has been accepted.—Their rations during their stay will be supplied by the Burnet House. An artillery company, probably that of Capt. Amis, with the Rover Guards, will be detailed for reception and escort duty. Capt. Remley's Independent Continentals will probably be detailed for duty during their public drill, and every effort will be made to render their sojourn here pleasant and profitable.

There is a general desire among our citizens that our military visitors shall be handsomely entertained, and the military of the city—with the exception referred to—are anxious to render every assistance to General Bates, in carrying out whatever programme may be determined upon.

The general orders will appear in Monday morning's papers.

Girard House—The Water Gas.

On Monday night a large party, consisting of business men and the editorial corps, attended at the Girard House, by invitation, to witness the result of the manufacture and introduction of water-gas, at a cost of not more than fifty cents per thousand feet. The manufactory, containing three retorts, has been fitted up in the rear of the Hotel, and the process of production is now attended by some of the regular employees of the house.

Monday three weeks, the water-gas was first lighted in the Hotel. Five out of the seven sections of the Hotel are now supplied with water gas—the number of lights now burning every night are three hundred. The gas is pure, white, and inodorous, and very brilliant in combustion. It is burned, not in the ordinary jets, but in double split burners, and every one was gratified with the purity, steadiness, and intensity of the light. In the barroom, which has chandeliers as well as side lights, the latter alone were used in the early part of the evening, and gave as great an illumination as has usually been witnessed from all the burners, with the ordinary gas. When the water gas was turned on into the chandeliers and side lights, the effect was remarkably brilliant, and gave great satisfaction to the beholders.

The gas is the product of rosin and water.—The reservoir at the Girard House contains 3,000 feet of water-gas, which has to be renewed once during the course of the evening. The peculiar merit is pure light, produced with a *minimum* of labor, and, in this city, at a cost of less than 60 cents per 1,000 feet. It is made under the patent of Dr. Sanders, of Cincinnati, the inventor.

The trustees of the Keystone Gas Company were present—viz: Henry C. Carey, Esq., Marmaduke Moore, Esq., J. G. Clark, Esq., and Abraham Hart. These gentlemen were warmly congratulated on the success of the experiment which they have prosecuted with so much boldness and perseverance, and in the teeth of much opposition and very adverse circumstances.—*Phila. Press, Aug. 1.*

THE CITY.

The Recorder's Court comes in session to-day with a full docket.

THE PANOPTICON.—The great attraction of the Panopticon opens at Kingsbury Hall on Wednesday evening.

The *Times and Herald* applies the term "disguised abolitionist" to a Douglas Democrat.

MUSICAL.—Madame Anna Bishop will soon give a series of musical entertainments in this city.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.—Van Buren street has been brought to grade and macadamized from the bridge to Clark street.

PERSONAL.—J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is stopping at the Richmond House.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday was a gem of a day, complete, perfect, and our Southern visitors enjoyed the fresh, pure breeze from the lake hugely. So did we.

NO. 100 DEARBORN STREET.—English Papers of July 21st, and "Alice Wilde, the Raftsman's Daughter," may be had at Norris & Hyde's. They also expect to receive, this A. M., Gray's "Great Political Text Book" for 1860.

NOT THE RIGHT TITLE.—We gave A. D. Bradley, Esq., the wrong title yesterday. It should be L. L. B., Bachelor of Laws. We hope he may live to see L. L. D.; but the Law Institute does not confer the same on its new graduates.

FIRE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—The alarm of fire on Friday evening was caused by the burning of a small frame school building on Clybourne Avenue, near the city limits. Loss covered by the insurance of $1,000.

CHICAGO GARDENERS SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the Chicago Gardeners Society occurs this Monday eve at their hall. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

EXCURSION TO EVANSTON.—The Highland Guard intend having a picnic to Evanston on the 10th inst., the anniversary of the organization of their company, when, in addition to target shooting by the company, there will be prizes given for the most expert in various athletic exercises, open to all excursionists.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The house of a German, on Hope street, was struck by lightning during the storm of Thursday evening. The electric current passed down through the chimney, scattering it, and stunning an infant child. Every person in the house was more or less affected by the shock.

THE NEW CEMETERY.—Graceland Cemetery is to be formally dedicated on the 30th of the present month. The dedicatory address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Clarkson. Many citizens are availing themselves of the daily horse railroad and omnibus lines to the Cemetery. See advertisement.

LOST.—On Saturday evening, 4th inst., on Michigan avenue, between Adams and Twelfth streets, or on Twelfth street between Michigan and Wabash avenue, or on Wabash avenue between Twelfth street and Harmon Court, a plain gold bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, 93 Clark street.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We learn that at the fire on Friday evening, Alex. McMullen, a hand employed on the steam fire engine Long John, slipped and fell before the wheels of the steamer, two of which passed over his foot. Almost by a miracle, his foot was saved by a very stout boot, the sole of which turned on edge, received the weight of the machine, nearly fire tons. As it was, he received an ugly wound which is receiving the care of Dr. Collins.

VALUABLE TEAM DROWNED.—On Saturday morning, Mr. Curtiss, a farmer, residing twenty miles out in the country, drove to Reit & Co's. lumber yard, on West Water street, and purchased a load of lumber. Just as it had been loaded on the wagon, the team, a valuable span of Morgan mares, worth over five hundred dollars, became frightened and ran away. Just before crossing West Randolph street, the load capsized; but it did not impede the furious progress of the frightened animals, which suddenly turned into the lumber yard of Groves & Morris, and with the running gear of the wagon still attached to them, plunged off the high dock into the river, where they were both drowned before assistance could be rendered.

REAL ESTATE.—A few days since two new, pretty dwellings, Nos. 128 and 125 West Jackson street, near Desplaines, (with lots 40x170 feet to alley,) were sold by E. H. Cummings, Esq., to a non-resident, as an investment, for $3,000, cash. The property pays a yearly rent of $340, and was bought one year ago by Mr. C. for $2,530, cash.

An opportunity for investment, such as is rarely offered, will be presented in the sale at 10 A. M. to-day of the two finely located lots on State street, near and north of Madison, with their improvements, in the shape of two neat and excellent frame dwellings. The sale is peremptory and such terms have been fixed upon for payment as will place the bargain within the reach of many. This property, located on our widest street, and in the vicinity of the new Post Office, can but be something that will pay handsomely on the purchase money. The sale takes place at 10 A. M.

Our Southern Guests.

Saturday was passed by the Southern excursionists in the continued glance at points of interest about town. In the afternoon, a short but extremely successful lake excursion was made on the steamer Globe.

In the evening, a large party visited the beautiful and complete Gymnasium of Messrs. Babcock & Curtis, in Kingsbury Block, and expressed themselves highly delighted by witnessing the athletic exercises of the occasion.

At 9 A. M. to-day the special excursion train over the Michigan Central Railroad leaves for Detroit, to reach that city about 7 P. M., where it is understood that Cols. Strong, Williams, and Messrs. Ellwood and Farnsworth, of Detroit, who have been here for the last day or two, have arranged for the reception of the party, and a brilliant Reception Ball is to take place at the Russell House.

On Tuesday morning the party will leave Detroit, in a special train, and pass over the Great Western Railway, accompanied by C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director, and other chief officers—reaching Suspension Bridge and the Falls early in the afternoon.

The period of the return of the party westward does not seem definitely fixed, but it will take place over the Lake Shore route, via Cleveland and Toledo.

R. N. Rice, Esq., the Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad; H. E. Sargent, Esq., the company's representative here, will accompany the excursion train from this city. Among others of our citizens who have been invited and will doubtless be of the party, are the members of the reception committee, representatives of our several railroads, &c., &c. Both as a member of the reception committee, and as a citizen, no one has been more active in attentions to our visitors than Capt. Geo. M. Gray, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, who will doubtless bear them company to the Falls to-day, as the return to Chicago will be over the Southern or Lake Shore Line. We wish our Southern guests a pleasant trip to the Falls.

The Great Industrial Fair.

All classes of our citizens are in earnest preparing for a glorious success in the forthcoming Mechanic's Fair at the Wigwam, on September 7th.

It is the tenth exhibition of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute, and now that a building has been secured for it of a capacity larger by far than that of any structure in the Northwest, the promise is that it will be so filled as to reflect the highest credit upon the progress of our city in the industrial arts. It is not confined to Chicago or to this State, but invites competitors for its awards from throughout the entire country. James Hollingsworth, Esq., a practical mechanic and of large intelligence and experience in such matters, has been appointed Superintendent of the Fair, and gentlemen of character and standing, and of competent knowledge, will be selected for judges; who will in no cases be competitors for the awards.

We append the list of classes under which competition is invited, and for which the entry books will soon be opened:

CLASS I.—Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Products.
CLASS II.—Machinery, Wrought Iron Work, Iron and Brass Cast Work, including Steam and Steam Fire Engines, &c.
CLASS III.—Cabinet Furniture, Upholstery, Paper Hanging, Fresco and Ornamental Painting.
CLASS IV.—Arts, Fine, Ornamental and Polite.
CLASS V.—Masonry, Carpentry, Models and Building Contrivances, etc.
CLASS VI.—Marble Work, Wrought Stone and Composition, Imitation of stone and Marble.
CLASS VII.—Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Gold and Silver Plated Ware, Hair Work, Work in Ivory, Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
CLASS VIII.—Surgical and Dental Instruments, Dentistry, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.
CLASS IX.—Carriages of all descriptions, saddlery, Harness, Trunks, etc.
CLASS X.—Hardware and Cutlery, Brass, Copper, Tin, Japan'd and Britannia Ware.
CLASS XI.—Burnished and Oil Gilt Work, China, Glass, Stone and Earthen Ware, and Window Glass.
CLASS XII.—Ventilating and Heating Apparatus, Stoves, Grates, Ranges, Furnaces, etc.
CLASS XIII.—Hats, Caps and Furs, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Morocco, etc.
CLASS XIV.—Domestic Woolen Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, etc.
CLASS XV.—Clothing, Furnishing, Hosiery and India Rubber Goods.
CLASS XVI.—Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, Silks and Silk Goods.
CLASS XVII.—Chemicals, Ores, Minerals, Soaps, Perfumery, etc.
CLASS XVIII.—Bread and Flour, Confectionery, Preserves, Pickles, etc.
CLASS XIX.—Pump Blocks, Coopers' Work and Tools, Ship Models, Boats, Cordage, etc.
CLASS XX.—Fire Arms and Implements of War, Sporting Apparatus.
CLASS XXI.—Book Binding, Morocco Work and Stock Printing and Printing Materials, etc.
CLASS XXII.—Umbrellas, Canes, Fancy and Useful Work in Gutta Percha and Rubber.
CLASS XXIII.—Musical Instruments and Bells.
CLASS XXIV.—Worsted Work, Embroidery, and other Needle Work, Millinery, Shell Work, Wax and Bead Work.
CLASS XXV.—Civil Engineering, Architectural Designs and Naval Architecture.
CLASS XXVI.—Natural History.

Grand Opening Night.

McVicker's Theatre opens on Monday evening, but it will be knocked all to pieces by a Free Show announced by the *Times and Herald* for to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at a rival establishment, on Monroe street, late North's National Theatre and Circus, which the United Douglas Club, (on the model of the *Reaper's Sheaf*,) and the Douglas Invincibles have leased for the season. The bill for the first night, (nobody's benefit) seems to be as follows:

Political Spirit Rappings by the Ghost of Henry Clay.
Ghost....Hon. J. M. Causain.
Are our hopes empty air?....B. F. Ayer, Esq.
"The 'Times' have Changed," an *owed* congratulatory....Hon. Walter B. Scates.
N. B.—The only spirit allowed on the occasion will be "Old Jamaica," *black seal*, *Times and Herald* importation.

Reception of the Zouave Cadets.

At a meeting held at the Briggs House, on Friday evening, August 3d, by the general Committee appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the Zouave Cadets, upon their return from the East, the following programme, submitted by Col. Russell, was unanimously adopted:

The Committee appointed Col. Russell, Chief Marshal for the occasion, with full power and authority to have the same carried into effect, or make any alterations the circumstances may seem to require.

It is earnestly hoped that all our citizens, both civil and military, will unite in giving the Cadets such a reception as their merits and character entitle them to receive.

JOHN WENTWORTH, Ch'n.
HENRY HOWLAND, Sec'y.

PROGRAMME FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS.

Detachment of Police.
Aid....Chief Marshal....Aid.
Committee of Arrangements.
Mayor.
Common Council.
Staff....Brigadier General....Staff.
Detachment of Zouave Cadets.
Band.
Escort....U. S. Zouave Cadets....Escort.
(Military.) (Military.)
Marshal....Wide Awakes....Marshal.
Marshal....Invincibles....Marshal.
Marshal....Fire Department....Marshal.
Marshal....Turners....Marshal.
Marshal....Clubs....Marshal.
Marshal....Citizens....Marshal.

On a signal gun, the Military escort, and the several organizations who propose to join in the procession will assemble at Dearborn Park, on Michigan avenue in the above order, the right resting on Washington street, and will then take up the line of march to the point selected to meet our guests. On the arrival of the head of the column at this point, the Military Escort will countermarch on its own ground, when the rest of the procession will form in single ranks on each side of the street. On the proper salute being given and received, the Escort with single ranks flank the company of guests on each side. The procession will then take up the line of march. The different organizations will countermarch alternately by line of procession by file on each side of the street, leaving the centre entirely free for our Military guests.

The route of the procession will be down Clark street to Randolph, down Randolph to State, down State to Lake, down Lake to the Wigwam.

During the progress of the procession the Police will be directed to clear the streets on the line of march of all description of vehicles.

It is expected that all along the route of procession every house, store and building will be illuminated, and fire-works exhibited and Roman candles discharged from the line of procession.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE WIGWAM.

The gallery will be open only to gentlemen accompanying ladies. The floor is assigned to the different associations of the procession, and the stage or platform will be exclusively for the guests, military escort, Mayor and Council, the general officers and staff and Committee of Arrangements.

After the ceremony of the congratulatory address to the Zouave Cadets, they will then be escorted to their Armory by the military only.

A salute of 100 guns will be fired from the depot and from Dearborn Park, on the arrival of the cars.

On the day the Cadets will arrive here, (which is not yet definitely known,) there will be a ringing of all the city bells, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, to enable the several organizations taking part in the procession to be in readiness to assemble at the appointed place (Dearborn Park) at the firing of a signal gun (about 6 P. M.)

Musical Harmony.

The effect on the ear of proportional vibrations of sound; the result of the union of two or more according musical sounds; an agreeable combination of sounds heard at the same instant; concord—the science or doctrine of concords and discords.

The sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tuned
Angelic harmonies.—MILTON.

(*Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.*)

Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more intervals or sounds; or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear; or a succession of such sounds called chords.

—Ten thousand harps that tuned
Angelic *harmonies*.—MILTON.

Natural harmony, the harmonic triad.
Artificial harmony, a mixture of concords and discords.
Perfect harmony implies the use of untempered chords only.
Tempered harmony is when the notes are varied by the temperament.

(*Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.*)

We have looked through both the big dictionaries, and give above the compiled results of our research, which we regret has been unsuccessful. We do not find, nor have we ever found the musical harmony we are in search of. Not finding it in these mammoth lexicons are we to infer that it has no existence? We sadly fear so.

We do not mean a harmony of sound alone, but a harmony of those who make the sound; alas why must this description of the article solely occur and always, under the head of "artificial harmony," which is defined as "a mixture of concords and discords," the latter largely predominating, as witness every collection of musical talent from the "singers' seats" in country churches to the "Grand Opera." And the higher in the scale, the larger the proportion of discordant elements, at best slumbering, never dead, but always lurking to break out into open demonstration.

The first fiddle and the second ditto are sworn enemies, the double bass and the bassoon suspect if they do not charge each other with double baseness, the first treble gets criticised by the rest of the female singers, from her bonnet ribbon to her shoe tie, the big drum calls the little drum a leather-head and a "snare" to every body else, the prima-donna flies in the face of the impresario, the baritone sustains her and stands ever ready to lay on a hoarse cold just in the nick of time to make the most trouble.

Passing from individuals to organizations, the matter becomes more demonstrative, and on this territory, the temple of Janus never sees its doors or windows closed. The Harmonicans "cannot abear" the Eolians, and the leader of the Seraphians would forfeit his position at the head of that organization for harmonic culture, were he to walk arm in arm through a principal street with the conductor of the Eolic Cherubims. Both and each party has its friends and partizans, and so from each widen into all parts of the community concentric circles of strife. Does one of these put in rehearsal *Rottschoffky's Theme on the Fourth Anvil*, the other from leader to partizan fail diligently at work upon this same "Anvil," to detract and lessen from the possible success to be attained on the concert night, a labor of love the "Anvil" choristers are sure to pay back when their rivals at tempt to bring out the *Last Rose of Summer* with variations on E. flat.

With modifications to adapt it to various meridians, is not above the history and status of musical harmony the wide world over, outside of Chicago. Of course we have nothing of the kind here, but a millennial state of matters among our musical friends. "On the contrary, quite the reverse." We deal with the question therefore the more freely as no one can deem us personal. We ask what the big dictionaries as the reader has seen do not answer, "what does it mean" that musical harmony is so scarce an article—outside of Chicago.

Can it be of necessity innate in music that the human singing birds and music boxes will repeat that "sorry sight" deprecated by the amiable Dr. Watts, and "fall out and chide and fight." Who has watched the habits of the canaries? are they more pugnacious than wrens? or are larks of a morning more quarrelsome than the more humble "early bird" that in place of vocalization merely "catches the worm."

If it be innate in music, what a limitless view does it give one of the transformation needed for a better form of existence, the blind poet's vision quoted above by the dictionaries, where "ten thousand" performers on the harp sit down together for a joint purpose of harmony. Let but a shade of earthly tendencies of musical performers get into that orchestra of "ten thousand" and —— we dare not think what might happen, there certainly would be broken harps.

What do we propose in view of this. Nothing. We would indeed if we lived in a small settlement we wot of, certainly many miles from this, where we know that general musical culture in that community languishes and is retarded by the sharp bickerings and personal squabbles of those fitted by natural endowments to lead to nobler results, we would were we publishing a paper in that locality, write something, perhaps different from this, but with the same purpose of deprecating their continual strifes.

MUSICAL UNION PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—The Fourth Annual Excursion of the Musical Union will be forthcoming at the usual time, about the 20th of August, and we say let it come, for only once a year do we have the opportunity of enjoying such a pleasant time. It has been given out that this year they intend going by steamer to St. Joseph; this, we think, is a good hit. Many of our city people will be glad of an opportunity of a pleasant ride of three or four hours on the lake, and then a ramble through those large peach orchards, and to pick from the trees those large ripe peaches—and SUCH PEACHES, it always makes our eyes and mouth water to think of them,—then in the evening another pleasant ride of four hours by moonlight, music, &c., will bring you home again. We doubt not there will be a large and pleasant company ready to enjoy the trip. A full meeting is expected of the members, both ladies and gentlemen, on next Monday evening, to more fully complete the arrangements. **

THE BOGUS BATES.—The bogus tornado-sufferer, Lewis Bates, was taken back to the other side of the Mississippi river on Saturday last, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. He goes back to Davis county, to answer a charge of horse stealing. He has been engaged for some time in the horse trade, stealing horses in Missouri, and selling them in Nebraska. He was arrested last summer in Davis county, broke jail in September; was re-arrested, again broke jail in December; went to Iowa, was arrested in Muscatine on a charge of a heavy robbery of bacon, broke jail; took an axe and totally destroyed a carriage belonging to a witness against him, was re-arrested, again broke jail; went to Albany, Iowa, where he was keeping a house of ill-fame, at the time of the tornado, his house was at that time destroyed; then he came to this city; now he goes back, and if he does not again escape, will probably get his just deserts. The officers of Missouri and Iowa have been on his track for some crime or another most of the time for fifteen years.

POLICE MATTERS.—Pat. McEvoy, a boy about 16 years of age, from Syracuse, N. Y., was this morning sent to Bridewell for vagrancy. He has a brother now serving out a term in the same institution for watch-stuffing....George Stein, a blacksmith on Clark street, was Saturday morning committed to jail in default of $200 bail, on a charge of stealing stone-cutter's tools, brought to his shop for repair. The tools were found concealed under his shop floor....Nick Grout, Thomas Britton and Dan. Cavanaugh, were arrested on Saturday on a charge of riot, growing out of a free fight near Polk street bridge, during which brick-bats and shillalahs were freely used....About one o'clock Saturday morning three men, claiming to be officers, called at the house No. 211 Michigan street, and demanded admittance. A man in the house proposed to go somewhere with them and get a drink, and succeeded in getting one of the party arrested. In his possession was found a badge which he had stolen from the pocket of an officer a short time before. He styles himself Middleton, but his name is Frank Short. He is a resident of Buffalo, New York. He was, a few years since, tried for murder, but escaped the gallows, by a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary. He served two years, when he was pardoned out, and came Westward. He was fined $25 and in default of payment sent to the Bridewell. It is dangerous to play officer without a license.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.

WANTED—A Small House in South Division, east of State street. Address "S," P. O. Box 4133.

WANTED.—A good Second-Hand Express Wagon, got up in good style, and can be bought cheap for cash. Apply at No. 360½ South Clark street.

PREPARE FOR THE FALL TRADE by ordering your Fall Printing in season. Any thing you want in that line got up to order at Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

LOST—On Friday evening, on the Excursion to Hyde Park, a Plain Gold Bracelet. The finder will confer a favor by bringing it to the office of the Richmond House.

WANTED.—Board in a private Family.—The Advertiser, a young married man, wishes to go to housekeeping, but not having sufficient means to furnish a house completely, wishes to meet with a party who will advance him three hundred dollars ($300), the same to be expended in furniture and to be repaid in board. The party will of course be allowed to hold the furniture in his own name as security for the faithful performance of the contract. Address R. MONTSEAL, Post Office, Chicago.

A. D. BRADLEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Chicago, Illinois. Office—157 Randolph street, corner Lasalle. REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. G. Baines, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd; M. D. Ogden, Esq.; Samuel D. Ward, Esq.; Charles Walker, Esq.; C. P. Hodges, Esq.; Col. R. S. Sheppard, Esq.; John Rabb, Esq., Aaron Haven, Esq.

GRACELAND CEMETERY, ONLY Two Miles North of City Limits.

FORMAL DEDICATION, Thursday, Aug. 30th, 1860, 3 P. M.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS —BY— Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D.

In answer to repeated inquiries, the following facts are briefly submitted:

1.—The Company is duly incorporated under the express Cemetery Statute of this State. The Officers are elected annually by the lot owners. The present Directory consists of Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., E. H. Sheldon, Esq., and Dr. S. Sawyer. Geo. P. A. Healy, (the Artist,) is Treasurer, and Thomas B. Bryan, is President. The grounds are laid out and improved under the counsel of Wm. Saunders, Esq., the eminent Landscape Gardener of Philadelphia, by Swain Nelson of this city.

2.—The title is unincumbered, simple and perfect; being direct from the United States Government, through Justin Butterfield and heirs to Thos. B. Bryan, who will, in all cases, give full Warrantee Deeds, and bind the whole Subdivision, as recorded, to remain forever a Cemetery, thus insuring it to the Lot owners in perpetuity.

3.—The natural topography of the grounds is admitted by all to be peculiarly beautiful—the gentle undulations and the grove of old trees over the entire subdivision, having suggested the name of "GRACELAND." The improvements, (commenced only in April last), speak for themselves. It is designed to make the Cemetery the Mt. Auburn of the West.

4.—The entrance to the Cemetery is on the Green Bay Road, about one mile and a half beyond the point where the Lake View Road diverges from it, and more than two miles nearer the City than Chittenden Station.

5.—The price of Lots is only about one fourth of that demanded for like sized Lots in Eastern Cemeteries, as shown by the Scale in the Office.

6.—The following Report from the Surveyors explains itself:

"We have taken levels over the surface of Graceland Cemetery, and find the minimum height to be 17 feet, and the maximum height to be 36 feet above the present stage of water in Lake Michigan; most of the ground being over 20 feet above, which is four times the usual depth of graves. [Signed] SAMUEL S. GREELEY, EDMUND BIXBY, Surveyors. August, 3rd, 1860."

7.—Visitors to the Cemetery are requested to keep on the walks, and to drive vehicles only on the broad graveled roads.

THOS. B. BRYAN, President, Office in Bryan Hall, Clark st., opposite the Court House.

TIME TABLE: An OMNIBUS is run to the Cemetery, (until the Horse Railroad is extended,) connecting with the Horse Railroad Cars, which leave North Water street at 9 A. M., 2.30 P. M., and 5 P. M. Returning, the Omnibus leaves the Cemetery at 8.30 A. M., 12 M., and 4.30 P. M. Through Tickets sold by Conductors for Eight Cents.

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS —BY— ADVERTISING! One way to advertise is to distribute CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, POSTERS, &c., &c. And the best place to get them printed is at Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The Eighteenth Annual Session of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of November next. The Preliminary Course will commence Oct. 16. FACULTY.—Daniel Brainard, M. D., Prof. Surgery; J. Adams Allen, M. D., Prof. Practice of Medicine; J. V. Z. Blaney, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry; De Laskie Miller, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. W. Freer, M. D., Prof. of Surgical Anatomy; [illegible] Edwin Powell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. [illegible] M. D., Secretary of Faculty.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Evander S. Warner and Archelaus G. Warner did, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1859, make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors of all their property, both real and personal, to the undersigned, [illegible] JAMES W. SCOVILLE, Assignees. Chicago, Aug. 6th, 1860.

POLITICAL BADGES.—Silk Badges, with fine Engraved Portrait of LINCOLN. Silk Badges, with fine Engraved Likeness of DOUGLAS. Assorted Colors. Price 25 cents per dozen; $3.00 per hundred. For sale by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

TAKEN UP.—Four Pigs, at Junction of North Clark and Wells street. The owner will please call and take them away, paying charges, etc. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA OR Blood and Liver Syrup, IS THE BEST ALTERATIVE Before the Public.

Stillingia is one of our native plants. It grows in the Southern States, and has been extensively used for the CURE of all Chronic diseases, dependent upon a degenerate condition of the Blood.

Stillingia and its preparations have, by the largest portion of the Medical Profession for many years, been considered the best alterative known for all impurities of the Blood.

Dr. R. H. Frost, In an article in the Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy, states that he has administered this plant, combined with other articles, with advantage. He says Stillingia will complete the CURE of Ulcerations of the Palate, Throat, Mucus Membrane of the Nose, Skin and other parts.

It will effect the Blotches, Foul Spots, Stains, etc., which in a constitution of this kind so frequently occur from slight irritations, or which remain after the ulcerations have healed. It will remove that morbid condition of the solids and fluids which dispose every injury, however slight, to degenerate into a painful, festering ulcer. It will, in short, so improve the degenerative and assimulative operation of the system, that a more healthy blood and more renewed fibre will be substituted for the defective condition of one and the other, and thus fully support the character bestowed on these Medicines of being essentially alterative. We will also give part of

Dr. Black's Statement in the Cincinnati Medical Journal, of its therapeutic properties, he says:

"Stillingia is one of the most valuable alteratives known. When taken in over doses, it acts both as an Emetic and Cathartic. There is, perhaps, no article known more available than this in Scrofula, Syphilis, Leucorrhea, and all of the long list of Skin diseases, as well in other affections of a chronic character, dependent upon a depraved and cachectic habit of the system. After giving it a fair trial, in several forms of disease, I am convinced that, as a general alterative, it has no superior in the *Materia Medica*. I have tried all, or nearly all, of the reputed alteratives of the vegetable Materia Medica, in one of the most loathsome diseases that humanity is heir to, and I have found that the STILLINGIA possesses curative powers in a much higher degree than anything else I have ever tried. Since last March I have treated about thirty-five cases of Syphilis without a single failure, when the patient gave me anything like a fair trial. Some of them were the WORST cases imaginable, and all of them yielded to my treatment in from TWO to SIX WEEKS. In a great majority of the cases, the SYRUP OF STILLINGIA was the only internal remedy used. I have also cured two desperate cases of long standing Leucorrhea, (after I had tried several of our best remedies for that disease without any benefit,) with the SYRUP OF STILLINGIA ALONE. I have tried it in Scrofula with the happiest results. One of the sufferers was a little girl. She was very bad. The glands on both sides of her neck being very much enlarged, and also one of the glands on the front of her neck was very much swollen and inflamed; this one Ulcerated, but it healed under the influence of a compound Syrup of Stillingia without any other treatment. During the early part of last fall I was called to prescribe for two children, who had for some time had a scaly eruption of the skin, which, on being irritated or scratched, would run into indolent sores. They were effectually cured,—one of them in ONE WEEK and the other one soon after."

WE CLAIM Scovill's Compound Syrup OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA To be the Best Preparation of STILLINGIA Before the Public. To corroborate our assertions, we would refer you to the statement of

Prof. R. S. Newton, Editor of the Cincinnati Eclectic and Edinburg Medical Journal:

"We have used large quantities of SCOVILL'S PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, in our own practice, and can say that, it will do ALL that can be done by ANY preparation of Stillingia."

Also to the statement of Mr. W. S. Merrill, Of Cincinnati, one of the oldest and most reliable Druggists of that city. He says:

"We have been acquainted with the formula of Messrs. SCOVILL & CO'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, and it has been made under our supervision. The ingredients are *entirely of Vegetable origin.* The virtues are extracted in a great measure by the vapor of Alcohol. NO MINERAL substance enters into the composition."

The Formula for the Preparation of the above will be forwarded to Physicians and Druggists on application to JOHN D. PARK, 124 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUPON Bonds secured on Real Estate in the City of Chicago.—Whereas, by a certain instrument of writing bearing date the — day of July, A. D. 1856, we are authorized and empowered to sell at public auction, in the City of Chicago, the Coupon Bonds hereinafter mentioned, at the expiration of two years from the date of the said instrument in writing or within thirty days thereafter. [illegible] CLAPP, KENT & BEEKLEY, By E. S. BROWN, Attorney. Chicago, August 6th, 1860.

350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1100 Hf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
350 Hf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, just received. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
2000 MATS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Bbls. N. O. RE-BOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bbls. N. Y. CRUSHED, Granulated and Powdered Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bales CLOVES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1500 Bags COFFEE, assorted qualities, at lowest market rates. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any Promissory Notes executed by the undersigned and payable to F. C. Camp or order. [illegible] ABNER H. HUYETT. Fairfield, Iowa, August 1st, 1860.

JOHN D. BROWN'S Abstract OFFICE, Room No. 3, over 124 South Clark street. [illegible] JNO. D. BROWN.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A Scholarship in Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Chain of Commercial Colleges. Address Post Office Box 995, Chicago.

BILLIARDS. For sale, a splendid stock of New and Second Hand Tables at $250 and $350. The latest improvements adopted. Old Tables re-cushioned and repaired. A. B. GRIFFITH, Agent, 185 East Madison street Chicago, Ill.

COP WASTE FOR SALE.—No. 1 Cop Waste, Duck and Thread Waste, Colored Waste. From stock on hand or to arrive in quantities to suit. M. K. JESUP & CO., 44 Dearborn street.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand sixand a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers of fine tone, very heavy and handsome case. For sale at much below the original cost. Apply by letter addressed to P. O. Drawer No. 4493, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER. I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. They are from 12 to 31 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 8c per foot, and by the single ladder at 10c. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Frame House, 18 by 28 feet, well built and finished throughout, for sale on reasonable terms, or in exchange for goods. Apply to MUNSON & SPENCER, Metropolitan block.

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, [illegible] Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek. A Never Failing Stream. It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 30,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 30 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms. To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c., no more desirable region can be selected; and the trains are so arranged that these products can be delivered early in the morning and late at night. Every facility will be offered to those who desire to examine these lands. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

STEAM FLOURING MILL For Sale at a Bargain! ON EASTERN ACCOUNT. A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner; Engine new, and cost $2,000; all the machinery, bolts, &c., in good order; wood cheap, and in the midst of a Wheat growing region. [illegible] Terms—¼ Cash, balance at one, two and three years if wanted. Proposals for the purchase may be addressed to H. D. SHARP, care of T. B. Carter, Esq., Chicago. Further inquiries concerning the Mill may be made of J. K. BREWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport, Illinois.

1083 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.—The "FONTENELLE FARM," in Bureau County, Ill., six miles from the Malden Station, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 100 miles southwest from Chicago, consisting of 1083 acres in one tract of land. [illegible] For further particulars, apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri. This Hotel is built of brick and stone, is three stories high, fifty feet front, sixty feet deep, with an ell twenty by thirty feet, and contains thirty rooms. The lot is one hundred and fifty-two feet deep, with first rate ice-house on the back part. This house has always done and is now doing an A No. 1 business, it being the best location in the city for making money. My only reason for selling this property, is, that my health is such that I cannot attend to business. Also, my house and lot situated on Fourth street, between Hill and Bird streets. The house is a good two-story frame, with stone basement, and contains six rooms, with a first rate cistern, smoke-house, &c. Fruit bearing trees and shrubbery on the lot. JNO. G. TONCRAY. For particulars address or apply to ALEX. C. TONCRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo. REFERENCES:—Lamb & Lakenan, Thomas A. Harris, Attorneys at Law, Hannibal Mo.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT LE CLAIRE, IOWA, FOR SALE OR RENT. The valuable property known as the "Swan Mills," is now offered for sale at a great bargain, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. These Mills are located on the bank of the Mississippi River, in the heart of the greatest grain producing regions of the State. [illegible] For terms, &c., apply to HOWARD DARLINGTON, Davenport, Iowa.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good second hand Platform Scale, weighing from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds. C. S. HUTCHINS, 211 and 213 South Water street.

WANTED—To Exchange a choice Farm in Champaign County, Illinois valued at $4,000, and a stock of Boots and Shoes [illegible] Apply to JOHN WOOLNER, 68 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago, South Side preferred. Address WALTER SHERMAN, Box 569, or call at 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., who has been engaged several years as a Governess at the South, desires a situation in the West as Governess or Teacher in a family. Is competent to teach English branches and the French language; also, young pupils in music and drawing. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. H." Press and Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Stock, in part of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Clothing, or all Dry Goods, amounting to about $11,000—$4,000 to be paid in Improved Real Estate at its appraised value, $7,000 in Deeds in Trust and Mortgages on Improved Real Estate, most of which matures on the 12th of February next, and $1,000 in cash. Address JOSEPH W. LOVEY, Wapello, Iowa. Refers to Williams, Smith & Co., 45 South Water street, Chicago.

COAL WANTED.—Sealed Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County with 150 Tons Anthracite Coal, more or less, to be delivered at the Court House. Also, 150 Tons Bituminous Coal, more or less; part only to be delivered. The Coal to be furnished and delivered at such time as ordered. Bids should specify the kind of coal and also the price of "Screened or Unscreened." The privilege is reserved to reject all or any bids. Proposals to be sent to the undersigned on or before noon on the 15th day of August, 1860. GEO. P. HANSON, County Agent.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also Musicians for the Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 195 South Clark street, Chicago. J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 2d Infantry.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given September 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to M. LAFLIN or G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

NOTICE.—To Rent, a very comfortable Cottage House in the West Division, containing six rooms and kitchen, large cistern and barn attached. The present occupant is leaving town, and will rent it cheap to a good tenant. Address Post Office Box 3339.

BANKING OFFICE TO RENT.—No. 60 Lasalle street, in Metropolitan Block, occupied at present by Messrs. Swift & Johnson. There is an excellent Vault in the premises. Possession given September 1st. Apply to JOAL GURLEY, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. [illegible] Lake street, near Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, and other pleasant rooms to let. Also, eight or ten day boarders can be accommodated at [illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) crossing the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS [illegible] Chicago and Liverpool [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion [illegible] A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance. All changes charged 25 cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. ADMISSION:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.

FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON. The following new engagements have been made for the Dramatic Company:—Miss ADA PLUNKET, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss ELLA WREN, Mr. J. A. HANN, Mr. F. MORDAUNT, and Misses H. and J. GALE, the young and beautiful Danseuses, formerly of the Ronzani Ballet Troupe, and late of Niblo's Garden, New York. During the first week the Manager will introduce the new members of his Company, with many old favorites, in a series of the best Tragedies, Comedies and Farces in the English language, confident that he has selected Artists capable of performing the same in a manner which will establish them as lasting favorites. MONDAY EVENING, August 6th, will be presented the celebrated play of LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Mathew Elmore, J. R. Hann; Margaret Elmore, Ada Plunket; Hermine, Ella Wren. After which Grand Pas de [illegible] by the Misses H. & J. GALE. To conclude with the Protean Farce of A DAY IN PARIS. Miss Louisa Moore in Four Characters.

KINGSBURY HALL.—One Week, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8th. D. C. LA RUE'S Wonderful Panopticon! Or Life-Moving Mechanical Exhibition of the War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion. The most thrilling of all modern Miracles, embracing an astounding combination of 80,000 Moving and Acting Models of Men, Horses and Animals. No exhibition in the world has created as profound a sensation. The PANOPTICON was exhibited in London to the nobility, aristocracy and gentry, for a period of SIXTY CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS. It is not a Panorama painted on a few hundred feet of flat canvas, but is a startling and faithful reproduction of actual occurrences, enacted with life-like figures by mechanical skill, endowed by genius with the very motion and impassioned volition of life. It is the most complete and expensive compound of art ever exhibited. Exhibition every night at 8½ o'clock. Doors open at 7¾ o'clock. Exhibition Saturday Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GRAND GARIBALDI CONCERT, August 10th, 1860, AT THE WIGWAM. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale in every Bookstore.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute, Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Tuesday evening, September 18th. N. B.—Competition open to the entire country. All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill." For full particulars see Circular, to be had at the rooms of the Institute, No. 123 South Clark street. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent of Exhibition.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Auctioneers, 82 Lake street. Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedsteads and Washstands, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August 7th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our Salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a large and extensive assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER Furniture. Elegant Bedroom Sets in oak, mahogany, walnut, and rosewood, with full marble tops, Bureaus and Washstands of various kinds, one large Cook Stove, &c., being a first rate Cooking Stove, in perfect order. ALSO—Forty Cottage Bedsteads, and thirty Washstands, with many other new articles in same line to pass; sold, sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, and all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers, in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. [illegible] Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by these steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 23 Water street, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, and in Chicago, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 19 Lake-st., under Adams House, Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR Ambrotype Medals of LINCOLN AND HAMLIN, DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON, BELL AND EVERETT, BREKINRIDGE and LANE. Badges! Badges!! Badges!!! ON FINE SATIN. J. H. JOHNSON, No. 70 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4353. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

INSURANCE.—Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine. These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring, &c., Boot and Shoe Making. [illegible] WM. E. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO SALESROOM, 139 LAKE STREET.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a lubricator which has not been troubled to combine a good Oil for lubricating [illegible] JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL OR FINE MACHINERY in general. [illegible] "Fine Spindle Machinery Oil," AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 120 Clark street, between Madison and Washington. CHAS. E. NOBLE, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of [illegible]

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN. [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860.

SMALL REVENGE.

Nearly every copy of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, of Thursday, Aug. 2d, mailed to our subscribers at Decatur, containing a leader entitled, "Catholic Proscription and Irish Know Nothingism," was so defaced on reaching our subscribers hands that the article could not be read. A correspondent at Decatur who gives us the fact points out the offender with sufficient particularity. We can only say to him that Illinois is not a State in which the Post Office may be abused as in Virginia, and that he will consult his interest if he ceases to annoy us and our readers by his petty spite.

SECTIONALISM.

To argue that the triumph of the Republican party, in the election of Lincoln, will be a triumph of sectionalism, is to argue absurdly. The principles of Republicanism, based on the truths of Religion, are, like those truths, universal in their necessity and application. Those who do not receive them are sectional; those who maintain them are catholic. Falsehood is partial; but the truth is all-embracing. Until the Republicans lower their standard and advocate that which will not stand the test of truth, the obloquy attached to sectionalism belongs alone to their opponents. Are we sectional in the eyes of the lechers of the Valley of Salt Lake, because we do not believe in Polygamy? Are we sectional because we do not believe in the abominations of American Slavery?

IS IT TRUE?

Is it true that the editor of a certain avowed Douglas organ, which is published not a thousand miles from this city, while in conversation with a gentleman on a railroad car, not very long since, in answer to an interrogatory as to how he could support Douglas while being a Breckinridge man, replied substantially as follows? "We (myself and the proprietor) "wish to defeat the election of Lincoln, and "thus throw the election into the House. To "do so, we support the man in Illinois who "can carry the most votes as against Lincoln."

Is it true that in the same conversation, the aforesaid editor expressed himself as to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, in language like the following? "I, sir, am a lawyer; "and, as a lawyer, I can look upon the dogma "of Squatter Sovereignty as advocated by "Douglas in no other light than as an unmitigated humbug—a pretended principle, having no foundation in fact—a mere political "hobby, known by those who employ it to be "a cheat and a trick, and to be abandoned "whenever it has accomplished the purpose "of its inventor."

Who knows whether such a conversation was ever held? We ask for information.

HARD AT WORK.

The canvass may now be said to have fairly commenced in Illinois. Within the last fortnight a large number of mass meetings have been held in various parts of the State, and the number who have attended them is unexampled in our political history. Our speakers of State-wide reputation, as well as those whose labors are confined to their immediate locality, are doing good service. We have yet to hear of the first instance in which a Republican has shown a disposition to shrink from the duty he owes to his country in the present emergency; but everywhere, from Galena to Cairo—where our principles are well known and, therefore, honored and popular, as well as where they are misrepresented and the right of free speech is denied our speakers, and outrage and indignity heaped upon them—earnest men are laboring for the cause of good government, withholding no effort and shirking no responsibility that seem to be necessary to insure success. The work of organization is rapidly progressing. Clubs are forming in every election district, documents are being distributed, meetings held. Even in those counties in which in 1856 the Republican candidate for the Presidency received less than a score of votes, efficient county organizations exist, with sub-organizations in almost every election district. While we would detract nothing from the good effects of public meetings, we nevertheless attach far more importance to thorough organization—to neighborhood clubs, to school house assemblages, to the registration of voters, and to the silent work of getting the right kind of newspapers and the right kind of documents in the hands of everybody who will read them. It is impossible, when a party has right and truth on its side, as is the case with the Republican organization, to resist successfully the silent influences of such agencies as these. We are glad to know that our people are beginning to appreciate this fact; and that every earnest Republican, whatever his circumstances or condition in life, realizes that it not only that there is something which he may do to promote the cause which he has at heart, but that it is a duty which he owes to himself and to his country to do it. The universality of such a feeling and such a spirit among the rank and file of the Republicans of Illinois, very fully accounts for the extraordinary demonstrations which are now taking place throughout the State. When the fire is kindled beneath the pot the water is soon made to boil. Our friends are on the right track. We have only to exhort them to go ahead. With a continuance throughout the canvass of the spirit and the energy which have everywhere been displayed within the last fortnight, the majority for Lincoln in Illinois will not fall short of twenty thousand.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

The *Times and Herald* continues to assert that "emancipation in the West Indies has re-"sulted in unmitigated evil to master and "slave, and that the country has retrograded "in every element of worth and civilization "since that suicidal act." In this the *Times and Herald* is entitled to the credit of consistency at least, however untenable may be its claims to that virtue for supporting Douglas while seeking and desiring the elevation of his most violent political enemies. The *Times and Herald* believes the Federal Constitution to be a pro-slavery instrument—that it recognizes property in Man, that it makes Slavery the common law of the country; and guarantees its establishment and protection in all the Territories, whether the people thereof desire it or not. This is its interpretation of the fundamental law of this government, and it accords to that interpretation the weight of its influence, and its most earnest labors are freely given to secure such a result in our next Presidential election as will insure a policy based upon it. Of course, if the *Times and Herald* desire the Africanization of this country, it cannot engage in a more consistent work than in trying to demonstrate that slavery is better than freedom—that all past experience shows emancipation to be an "unmitigated evil."

But the *Times and Herald* is unfortunate in the authority which it cites, as to the effects of emancipation in the West Indies. A young man, Anthony Trollope by name—son of the famous Mrs. Trollope, whose book ridiculing American freedom and caricaturing American society and manners, many of our readers doubtless remember—this young man, superficial in attainments, a mere dilettante, as destitute of ability to judge of great social and political questions as he is of social position and political influence at home—pays a flying visit to the West Indies, spending a few days in looking through the Islands, returns home in great disgust, and writes a book—that, in fact, having been the object of his visit. Young Trollope found neither fine Lords nor fair ladies to welcome him to the West Indies. He found the Islands in possession of people who had once been slaves. He saw no indications of overgrown fortunes on the part of a few, obtained at the cost of squalid wretchedness and poverty on the part of the many. He was not feted and feasted by the inhabitants. They took their own measure of the man, which fell far short of the youngster's extravagant notions of his own importance. The following extract is the key note to the whole of his book:

"Fathers no longer send their younger sons to make their fortunes there. Young English girls no longer come out as brides. Dukes and earls do not now govern the rich gem of the west, spending their tens of thousands in royal magnificence, and laying by other tens of thousands for home consumption. In lieu of this, some governor by profession, unfortunate for the moment, takes Jamaica with a groan, as a stepping stone to some better Barrataria—New Zealand perhaps, or Fraser River; and by strict economy tries to save the price of his silver forks. Equerries, aides-de camp, and private secretaries no longer flaunt it about Spanish Town. The flaunting about Spanish Town is now of a dull sort. Ichabod! The glory of that house is gone. The palmy days of that island are over."

Had he found "the Dukes and Earls spending their tens of thousands in royal magnificence, and laying by other tens of thousands for home consumption"—young English girls coming out as brides, and equerries, aides-de camp and private secretaries flaunting about Spanish town—how greatly Mr. Trollope would have been delighted with the State of Society and the commercial condition of the West Indies, and what glowing passages his book would have contained of life in the tropics, however great the poverty and however abject the social condition of the negroes consequent upon this state of affairs!

To those who desire to inform themselves of the effects of emancipation, so flippantly treated by the *Times and Herald* and the book from which it quotes, we commend an article in the April number of the *Edinburg Review* for 1859. The following extracts from that article, which are made up from the official colonial reports, furnish information a thousand times more valuable and satisfactory than that of any flying tourist could be, even if he were competent to form a correct opinion upon full knowledge of all the facts:

Barbadoes. In ten years "Between 1842 and 1852, increase of sugar exported, is 27,240 hogsheads," The report for 1851 states, "There has been more sugar shipped from this Island this year, than in any one year since it has been peopled; and it is a remarkable fact that there will be more *laborers'* sugar made this year, than previously. By laborers' sugar is meant that raised by the negroes on their own patches of ground, and sent to the proprietor's mill for manufacture." The report for 1853 announces "vast increase in trade. So far the success of cultivation by free labor is unquestionable." Report for 1858: "A great increase in the value of the exports." "The large proportion of land acquired by the laboring classes furnishes striking evidence of their industry."

Bahamas. In 1851, the Governor reports, "a great and important change for the better," in the condition of the people; which he mainly attributes to "improved education." The rapidity with which these Islands are advancing is indicated by the fact that the exports and imports increased in one year, from 1854 to 1855, £102,924 ($498,666 78).

Grenada. Returns in 1851 and 1852, show an increase of trade, amounting to £88,414 ($428,355.83). Report of 1858: "Contentment appears to pervade all classes of the community." "A proprietary body, of considerable magnitude and importance has already risen from the laboring class." "State of the finances most satisfactory." "A great extended surface is covered by sugar cultivation." A considerable increase is noted in the exports of sugar, rum, and cocoa.

Antigua.—Reports for 1858: "Satisfactory evidence is afforded, by the revenue returns, of increase of trade and mercantile business, consequent upon the revival of agricultural prosperity." (There had been a depression in consequence of great fall in the price of sugar in 1847).

Dominica.—Report for 1853: "The steady maintenance of production is full of promise as to the future." Report for 1857: "The exports show a considerable increase." "Very considerable increase in revenue, and an equally marked improvement in the amount of imports." In the report for 1858, the Governor speaks of the growing independence of the laborers, manifested "in the small patches of canes, and little wooden Mills here and there dotting the plains around."

Guiana.—In 1852, the Governor reports that the fall in the price of sugar, in 1847 and 1848 (owing to the repeal of the tariff), was "so sudden and enormous, as to have almost annihilated the Colony, at that crisis." But he goes on to state that "the revenue is now flourishing, population augmenting, education spreading, crime diminishing, and trade increasing."

Montserrat.—In 1853, the Governor reports "increase of confidence, enterprise, and industry." "The improved and improving state of the community is allowed on all hands." "No Island in the seas exhibits a more decisive tendency to social and moral regeneration and improvement. The rural population are quiet, contented, and orderly."

Nevis.—(This is a very small island; about the size of a common New England town.) Report for 1857; "The roads appear as if the greater part of the population had new clothed themselves; and in the harbor, so often deserted, I now count ten ships of considerable burden." "There appears now to be at work an industrious spirit of improvement."

St. Kitts.—Report for 1856: A larger quantity of sugar is produced now than in the time of slavery" (though on a smaller area). Report for 1858: "The agricultural prospects of the island are most encouraging. Its financial condition continues satisfactory; so do the education returns. Attendance in schools is steadily increasing. Crime is steadily diminishing. In one year, from 1856 to 1857, trade increased £106,233" ($514,642.88).

St. Lucia.—Report for 1853: "At no period of her history, has there been a greater breadth of land under cultivation, than at the present moment." Between the four years ending 1842, and four years ending 1856, the increase of sugar exported was 1,803,618 pounds.

St. Vincent.—In 1857, the Governor describes "a really sound and healthy state of the Colony at present, and a cheering and promising prospect for the future." He describes the rising villages, the growing number of freeholders and leaseholders, and the steady progressive increase in the value of imports. In one year from 1856 to 1857, imports and exports increased £156,633 ($758,886 88); and he expressly attributes it to "increased cultivation and prosperity." In 1858, he describes the Colony as "in a most satisfactory state." "Agricultural operations largely extended." "Anticipations of continued progress and prosperity fully realized."

Tobago.—The accounts had been dismal in 1852 and 1853; but an improved financial system was adopted in 1856, the result of which was a report in 1858 announcing a "marked improvement in the revenue returns." The Governor describes the laborers as "well-behaved and industrious."

Tortola.—This island, under slavery, exported 15,559 cwt. of sugar. Now it exports none at all. But the change is wholy an advantage. It is remarkably well adapted for the raising of stock. "The people, with few exceptions, are owners of cattle, which they dispose of at great advantage." "The laborers appear fully sensible of the advantages of education to their children, and the latter manifest a great desire to benefit by the opportunities afforded them."

Trinidad is highly flourishing. In 1852, the crop was the largest ever shipped from the island; and it has been extending since. The whole trade greatly increased since slavery. The Report for 1853 speaks of "marked improvement in the cultivation of sugar estates." Export of sugar rose from an average of 310,797 cwt. under slavery, to 426,042 cwt. in the seven years ending 1854.

We ask the *Times and Herald* if this looks as though "emancipation in the West Indies has resulted in unmitigated evil!" We may add, upon the same authority as the above, that in the year 1857 the Colonial Bank received bills from the West Indies to the amount of $6,298,500; and less than $38,760 were returned. During the severe commercial crisis of 1857 there was not a failure of a single English house engaged in the West India trade. The total exports from Great Britain to the West Indies in 1857 were valued at $2,422,500 more than the average of the preceding ten years. From a speech made by Mr. C. Buxton in the British House of Commons in 1859, we have this additional testimony on the subject:

"Because labor is free, and trade is free, the West Indies are now rising to a pitch of wealth and happiness unknown before. It would be impossible for me to lay before the House the immense mass of evidence, which demonstrates that fact. I am assured of it by mercantile men; I find it strongly set forth in the Reports from the Governors of the Islands, and in the statistics furnished by the Board of Trade. In the four years between 1853 and 1857, there has been an increase in the exports and imports of the West Indies and Guiana of £4,500,000 ($21,802,500.) Considering what mere specks these islands look on the map of America, it is astonishing that the trade to and fro, in the year 1857, should actually amount to £10,735,000 ($52,011,075.) It is altogether absurd to suppose this prosperity is owing to the immigration of a few thousand laborers; and in fact the islands which have received no immigrants are quite as flourishing as those that have. Interested parties describe the negroes as barbarous and idle; but I find ample evidence that they are living in a high degree of industry and comfort; though I admit that they somewhat prefer working on freeholds they have purchased, to laboring for hire."

The *Edinburg Review* concludes its array of facts and figures by saying: "A long and thorough investigation of the case has borne us irresistibly to the conclusion that, merely as a dry question of *economy*, emancipation has *paid*; that it was an act of prudence, for which we, as a nation of shopkeepers, need not blush before the golden god whom we are taught to worship so eagerly. Slavery and monopoly were bearing the West Indies to ruin. Under free labor and free trade they are rising to wealth. Instead of being the plague of statesmen and the disgrace of England, they are becoming invaluable possessions of the British crown. Never did any deed of any nation show more signally that *to do right is the truest prudence*, than the great deed of emancipation."

These are the results of emancipation in the West Indies, which the *Times and Herald* decries so bitterly as a suicidal act and an unmitigated evil. Let the public make a note of it, that this *quasi* organ of Douglas is opposed to emancipation for any purpose whatever; that it consequently holds that Slavery is right *per se*; that negroes are better off in slavery than in the enjoyment of freedom, and that hence slavery is the normal condition of the African race. How many votes does that paper expect to gain for Douglas in the free Northwest by the advocacy of such doctrines?

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

GREAT MEETING IN CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Aug. 3d, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Yesterday our town was alive with the crowds of freemen of Marion county. The cause of the turn out was to hear Hon. Leonard Swett, and to raise a tall Lincoln and Hamlin pole. About noon the delegations from the rural districts arrived, and it was a glorious sight to see the honest yeomanry with their wives and daughters, bearing all kinds of banners, and shouting and singing the songs of freedom. After dinner, Mr. Swett held the people, as if by magic, for three hours, in one of his most eloquent efforts. The multitude assembled in Yankee Stinson's big show tent, which was not sufficient to hold the crowds, hundreds being compelled to stand outside in the broiling sun. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and shouts after shouts for "Old Abe" rent the air.

In the evening our Wide Awake Club made their first turn out, and convinced everybody that they are *one of the institutions* for a political campaign. After making the "grand tour" of the city they proceeded to Concert Hall, which was speedily filled to overflowing, and the assemblage was addressed by W. W. Danenhower, formerly a leader among the Americans.

His remarks were well received. He demonstrated that every vote thrown away on Bell or Douglas, was, in effect, a vote for Breckinridge and Joe Lane; and that the only sensible, as well as patriotic, course was to vote plumpers for Old Abe. The country needed a change of Administration, and to elect Joe Lane was merely to prolong and make worse the present corruptions and shameful practices."

We are waking up in Egypt, and by the first of September, you will find a Lincoln and Hamlin flag flying to the breeze at every station on the Central Railroad, from this point to Cairo—mark the prediction. CENTRALIA.

A REPUBLICAN CLUB IN CARBONDALE.

CARBONDALE, July 31, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Supposing that your readers would like to hear what the Lincoln boys are doing way down in Egypt, it affords me pleasure to inform you, that at this point we are enthusiastic for "Old Abe," of Sangamon, and intend giving the straight Republican ticket, at least 100 votes in this precinct. The largest Republican vote ever cast in Jackson county, was 76. That was two years ago. Fremont received only 14 votes. But this fall we shall give Lincoln 350 to 400.

Last evening we had a fine meeting on the public square, with good speaking. After which a Lincoln and Hamlin Club was formed, and, as index of the feeling manifested, several Belleverett men avowed themselves for Lincoln, and joined the club. There has been a considerable Bell element at this point, who for two or three years past have been voting with the Democrats, but their eyes are being opened to the fallacy of their position, and they are quietly falling into line, and before November we hope to have them all working with a will in the good cause. Prepare yourselves for a surprise when the polls close on the 6th of November next, and the lightning records the acts of the *freemen* of this region, it will fully demonstrate that "revolutions never go backwards."

WASHINGTON COUNTY ASTIR.

RICHVIEW, Washington Co., Aug. 2, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Republicans of old Washington are up and doing. We have a club at this point which is working wonders; also a glee club, whose singing puts the people in good humor with themselves and with "Old Abe," the Rail-Splitter of the West. We meet on Tuesday nights, and "all creation and the rest of mankind" are generally present. At our last meeting W. W. Danenhower, of your city, favored us with a good stump speech—at the close eleven names were added to the club roll—and the next morning four Belleverett men avowed themselves for Lincoln. Last night we had a fine meeting at Ashley, five miles south of this in this county—much interest was manifested, and a Club was organized, with an efficient set of officers, Edward M. Stearns being the President, and Lewis W. Farmer, Secretary. We are organizing every precinct in the county. We don't expect to redeem the county this time but we shall cut down the pro-slavery majority one-half. Yours, &c.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT ASHLEY.

ASHLEY, Ill., Aug. 3, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Hearing that W. W. Danenhower, our old acquaintance in Fillmore days, was at Richview, we invited him to come and address the people here on the political questions of the day. We had a large meeting. He spoke over two hours and was attentively listened to. His speech gave general satisfaction and made several votes for Lincoln from among the old Fillmore men. Immediately on his arrival the squatters telegraphed for dirty-work Logan to come and reply to him. But "dirty-work," not being able to come, dispatched as a substitute, a pettifogger by the name of Mulky, who lives at Duquoin. The fellow arrived in the course of the evening, and after our meeting had closed, which was about 11 P.M., he came forward to reply; but he was so full of the spirit of corn, that his maudlin harangue, personal abuse and smutty stories, disgusted his party friends without injuring his opponents.

We have started a good Republican club, and will increase our vote considerably in this town. The whole vote of the precinct is about 260, of which we expect to give Lincoln 90 to 100. There were 7 votes cast for Fremont in this precinct. So you may judge whether we are not gaining ground. N. T.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Failure of Jacob Little—Annual Fair of the American Institute—Zouave Corps in Formation—The Japanese Swindle—Political Aspects, etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, August 2, 1860.

There never yet was an active movement in the Wall-Street Stock Market, either for the fall or the advance, that did not bring with it the failure of prominent speculative operators. The present rise is culminating in the usual manner. On Wednesday, Mr. Jacob Little, formerly the "great bull," and of late the "great bear" of our market, announced, for the fifth or sixth time, his inability to meet his contracts. This is his third suspension since the crisis of 1857. Always delighting in standing, single-handed, against the united movement of the whole Board, he has pursued this course in a manner that has exhibited at least as much infatuation as courage, more daringly than even during the last three years. His last failure was in April, 1859, when all kinds of stocks, with New York Central at their head, declined from 10 to 20 per cent. He then gave his notes for differences of more than $200,000, and has admitted to his seat again. Two thirds of this sum have matured and been paid; to the remainder over $100,000 of new obligations are now added. Brokers express the utmost confidence that their veteran leader will, in time, meet his differences to the last cent, as he has always done before. But it is said that he is at last tired of years of feverish excitement and sturdy financial battle, and has intimated that he will not again assume active membership in the Board. He will be sadly missed by the younger members, who have fought and reverenced him so long. What a unique book the story of the old gentleman's plottings and counter-plottings, gains and losses, would make, if faithfully told. Mr. Little, fortunately, has quite extensive private means, and his wife's fortune, which he has never jeopardized in speculation, is ample for the future wants of his family. Mrs. L. is much younger than her husband, and is a fascinating and fashionable woman.

The Thirty-Second Annual Fair of the American Institute will commence at the Palace Garden, on Tuesday, the 25th of September, and continue for two weeks. The Horticultural portion of this exhibition has always been very attractive, and will, this year, surpass anything of the kind ever seen in New York. But I have mentioned the coming treat to call special notice to a novelty connected with the usual offering of premiums by the committee. Silver plates and medals are open to the competition of those who will exhibit singing birds, aquatic plants and fish. For the best collection of finely plumed birds, for the best mocking-bird singing during the Fair, the best Canary, the best singing robins, bullfinches, starlings, jays, &c., handsome prizes are offered. Aquatic plants, collections of live fish from private ponds, live speckled brook-trout, and Spanish mackerel—all these are mentioned in the list of premiums. This action shows the growing interest of the thinking men in the processes of bird and fish breeding now coming into fashion. As immigration despoils the streams and forests of their treasures, science must supply the loss.

While on the subject of Fairs, let me say that Ex-Gov. Chase of Ohio delivers the address this season at the Vermont State Exhibition. Considerable interest is felt in this city on the subject of the coming Springfield Horse Show, and Mr. Lewis R. Brown, a prominent New Yorker, offers a prize of $100 for the "best walking-horse"—rightly considering a good walking-gait the most valuable quality in an animal for draught labor.

A spirited movement is now going on, toward the organization of various Zouave Companies, among the young men of this city. On Tuesday evening a large meeting was held with this object, and presided over by Capt. Atterbury of the 9th Regiment, who is actively working for the introduction of the new drill. The laws governing the N. Y. State Militia certainly forbid any such change of uniform as the adoption of the Zouave dress would involve, and also prevent independent military organizations. But Adjutant-General Townsend writes that the attachment of light-infantry companies to the present military regiments would be allowable, and that he is pleased to see the emulation which the Chicago Zouaves have infused into the New York militia. As things look at present, we shall probably have an independent regiment, and a company of Zouaves, organized as light-infantry, to be attached to the 9th Regiment, and it is likely that other regiments will follow the example of the Ninth. The uniform of your gallant *corps* will not be adopted, our fellows preferring an exact imitation of the original Algerian dress. It remains to be seen whether they will shave their heads, drink gunpowder and rum, and eat raw beef, as did the savage hordes of the Austrian campaign.

The $195,000 swindle has passed our Board of Aldermen, by a wholesale vote of 13 to 4, and public indignation is roused to the highest pitch. The last straw breaks the camel's back, and it seems probable that this most barefaced of the many iniquitous frauds practiced upon our tax-payers will excite such an enquiring into the past, as to result in a civic revolution and a purer government. The newspapers of all parties are fiercely denouncing the guilty participants in the outrageous measure. Facts are in possession of leading journals, which conclusively prove that, since the year 1854, when the great City Railroad contracts were put through at a profit of $150,000 to the Common Council—which body is known to this day as "The Forty Thieves"—an organized thieving association has been in existence, made up of the majority of the Aldermen and Councilmen. This league is variously called the "Pool" and the "Ring." Its members are pledged to each other to carry through any scheme or contract suggested by any one of them, which will result in profit to all hands—the spoils to be divided equally. The leaders of this gang have managed to purchase re-elections from term to term, and, incredible as it may seem, some of these choice spirits, who were too poor to dress decently when they first assumed office, now live in elegant houses, buy fast horses, and spend money generally with a reckless scorn of public opinion. In the sessions of the Boards they get up mock debates, over measures involving the expenditure of money, but when the vote is taken a majority is always recorded for their passage.

No man can be elected President of either Board who is not a member of the Pool. Of the six Aldermen who are not admitted to its secrets, two are kept out because they are too very coarse and brutal even for the fellowship of the leaguers; two are excluded because they are imprudent and cannot keep secrets; one because he is not even true to the motto, "honor among thieves," and would pocket everything that passed through his hands; and only one, because he is an honest man. The name of this last Alderman—DERRAGH—should be written with a diamond in letters of gold. The next Legislature will be called upon to make such changes in our city charter as will enable the decent citizens of New York to overthrow this corrupt oligarchy, and perhaps bring some of the scoundrels to the justice they have so long defied. Meanwhile, not a week passes but that some new act of fraud, violence or debauchery perpetrated by some one of our rulers, disgusts the people more and more. Every New Yorker will tell you that this statement is not overdrawn.

Everything is going on well in our political world, although there are indications that the Republicans will have to work harder in this State than was at first anticipated. A strong effort, as you are aware, is being made to force the American and Douglas forces hereabout—and to this design the Brookites and other Bell-Everett leaders are lending themselves in a sneaking way. But the game will never win. The farmers of New York alone will look out for the safety of the old State. To this end wigwams are being erected throughout the rural districts, and enthusiastic meetings are being continually held. We are feeling very well satisfied with the bitterness existing between the two wings of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, as exemplified in the Douglas State Convention of the 26th ult. Two electoral tickets will certainly be run by them in November, and matters look now as if the October State election would be quite as mixed up for the Opposition.

In literary circles there is no new gossip.—Three-quarters of our artists and writers are out of town. The book trade was never more dull and lethargic. No books are selling and no new ones are announced for immediate publication. Publishers, in common with all other business men, look for a winter of prosperity, and have many elegant gift books in preparation. The luxuries of letter-press, like other luxuries, are most in demand when crops are good and money is plenty.

The theatres are as stupid as can well be conceived. Perhaps I should except Laura Keene's, where Jefferson is producing the "American Cousin," with almost the entire original cast—the substitution of Mrs. John Wood for Miss Keen being an improvement to the piece. The dramatic season at Niblo's has ended, and I may congratulate your theatre-goers on a consequent acquisition to the Chicago stage. For your Mr. McVicker has engaged the charming and accomplished Gale sisters, leaders of ballet for his theatre, and if their talents and private worth make half as many friends for them in Chicago as they have gained thereby in New York, you will be loth to let them leave you very speedily. LAUNCELOT.

Why Philadelphia Grows.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in a few brief paragraphs, discloses the secret of the rapid growth of that city. We print them, calling the attention of Chicago thereto:

We have partly collected statistics of the textile factories of Philadelphia, and although necessarily incomplete, yet so far as they go, they are evidence of an amount of capital, skill and labor employed, sufficient to account for the rapid and steady progress of the city in population, and in the outward evidences of solid and advancing prosperity.

We can enumerate of such factories 270; with 420,968 spindles for cotton, 146,635 for wool, 26,780 for silk, making in all 594,383 spindles, so far as counted. There are in these factories 18,429 power looms, 449 sets of woolen machines, 38 printing machines, employing about 25,000 hands, and producing annually about $35,000,000 of goods. We have also a list of 8,600 hand looms.

These condensed figures tell, though not entirely, the story of one department of Philadelphia enterprise and labor, and should alone answer the skepticism which question other sources of prosperity than foreign commerce. Give us the manufacturing of the country, and let what community will have the foreign import trade.

Well Said.

Mr. James P. Clay, like other Southern pro-slavery orators, has a perverse habit of stigmatising Mr. Lincoln as an Abolitionist. The Louisville *Journal*, alluding to Mr. Clay's penchant for this kind of thing towards his political opponents, very appropriately says:

If Mr. Clay is not old enough to know from his own recollection, he ought certainly to know from the testimony of others, that his father, his immortal father, was never a candidate for the Presidency without being constantly and remorselessly denounced by the whole of the Democratic leaders and the whole Democratic rank and file as an abolitionist, a thorough and life-long abolitionist. The recreant son ought certainly to know, that the leaders and the masses of the party, with which he is now acting, always relied upon this infamous charge, not less than upon the charge of bargain and corruption, to work his illustrious father's destruction. And, knowing this, he should be especially careful how he hurls such a charge at others, and most especially careful how he hurls it *at a man who stood by Henry Clay in every struggle for nearly a quarter of a century, and until the illustrious statesman's death.*

Changes in Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The Wabash *Plaindealer*, the only Douglas organ in Wabash county, and the leading one in the Eleventh District, has hauled down the names of Douglas and Johnson, and announced its purpose to support Lincoln and Hamlin hereafter. We noticed last week that the editor after getting up a spicy issue in behalf of Douglas on Friday, had joined the Wabash Republican Club on Friday night, but doubted if it were anything more than a quiz. It now appears to be a real and sincere change, and we need hardly say a valuable one to the Republicans of Wabash.

Still another. After the Breckinridge demonstration of Tuesday, Charles Coulon of this city, a prominent German Douglas Democrat, for years the leading adviser, and most reliable defender of the faith among the Germans, recently a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Marshals of the Douglas procession on the 18th, announced his fixed determination to support Lincoln, and his desire, on a fitting opportunity to give his reasons publicly for his action. We are informed that his chief reason is the impossibility of electing Douglas, and his preference, between Lincoln and Breckinridge, for Lincoln. Like all other sensible observers, he sees that Douglas cannot be elected, either by the people or the House, and he has no wish to strengthen pro-slavery measures by voting so as to defeat the only man whose policy opposes slavery extension.

A NOVEL PRECAUTION.—On a railroad in England has been placed a locomotive which has projecting over the frame of the engine, large adjustable mirrors, set in a proper angle. By means of the reflectors the engineer has a view of the whole train behind him, so that, in case of a casualty to any of the cars, he can see it reflected in the mirror on his engine.

LATER FROM THE WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK.

Another Slaver Captured—360 Africans at Nassau.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post]

The British screw steamship Karnak, Captain Brownless, from Nassau, N. P., July 28, arrived at this port this morning. She brings eleven passengers, one hundred bags of coffee and some specie.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

The Karnak brings intelligence of the landing at Nassau of the cargo of an African slaver. It appears that the slaver was frightened by a distant view of the Karnak, and in trying to escape from her ran ashore. The following is the Purser's statement:

"On Saturday morning, the 28th July, Nassau was all excitement, in consequence of the arrival of three schooners, with about three hundred and sixty Africans on board, in a complete state of nudity. Three of the crew of the slaver were on board one of the schooners, and from one who spoke English it was ascertained that they had mistaken the Karnak for a man-of-war steamer, not knowing that any steamer plied between Nassau and New York. We saw the slaver on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th., at 6 A. M. She ran in shore at Abaco but, in consequence of a gale the previous day, they had lost most of their canvas, and had not sufficient left to bear out again from the land. The vessel finally struck at Lanyard Cay, on the northeast coast of Abaco.

"On the arrival of the Karnak at Nassau, notice was given that a schooner was ashore there when several of the wreckers put off to the spot and found another schooner, laden with ice and railroad iron on shore there as well, but I could not learn her name, as none of the wreckers who had gone to her had returned. The slaver left the coast with four hundred slaves on board and had lost about forty. They are all quite young, many of them children, about fifty females. They were suffering much from scurvy and hunger; the captain and mate are not yet found; they say the former cut his throat the first day out, and the mate shortly after was drowned. That, however, remains to be proved. They had been out 36 days."

The Sedition Law and the Democracy.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

No act of our Government ever called out such universal odium and condemnation as the famous "Sedition Law," which undertook to coerce opinion, and to deny liberty of speech and of the press. Unpopularity and lasting defeat rewarded its proposers, and history chronicles it as a law unworthy of the age and country where it originated.

Mr. Douglas is the only statesman of modern times who has had the hardihood to propose the revival of this statute. He, last winter, in the Senate, brought up a new Sedition Law scheme, closely resembling the old one. Yet, in one respect, his imitation was even worse than the original. The proposers of the first Law had at least the excuse that they were, as they supposed, defending a Free Government, by harsh means. Mr. Douglas' Sedition Law, while equally harsh, had no object but to defend and perpetuate the institution of Slavery. We place an extract from Mr. Douglas' speech side by side with a portion of the justly infamous Sedition Act, that all may note the striking similarity between the two:

SEDITION ACT.

"And be it further enacted, That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the Government of the United States or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them into contempt or disrepute; *or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States* or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States; then such person being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

MR. DOUGLAS.

"Mr. President, the mode of preserving peace is plain. This system of sectional warfare must cease. The Constitution has given the power, and all we ask of Congress is to give us the means, and we, *by indictments and convictions in the Federal Courts of the several States, will make such example of the leaders of these conspiracies, as will strike terror into the hearts of the others*, and there will be an end of this crusade. The great principle that underlies the organization of the Republican party is violent, irreconcilable, eternal warfare upon the institution of American Slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction throughout the land. Sir, I confess the object of the legislation I contemplate is to PUT DOWN this outside interference; *it is to repress the 'irrepressible conflict.'*"

Of course in this procedure Mr. Douglas had his party at his back. In order to test and limit, plainly, the intent of the movement, Senator Harlan, of Iowa, offered as an amendment the following proviso:

"But the free discussion of the morality and expediency of Slavery should never be interfered with by the laws of any State, or the United States; *and the freedom of speech and of the press*, on this and every subject of domestic and national policy, should be *maintained inviolate* in all the States."

This amendment was *rejected*—the Republicans present all voting for it, and *all the Democrats* present voting *against* it! The party thus placed itself on record in the Senate as the opponent of freedom of speech.

Hon. Isaac A. Rice.

The Lafayette *Courier* give the following affecting account of the death of Hon. Isaac A. Rice, which we briefly announced yesterday morning:

Hon. Isaac A. Rice, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eight District, expired at 10 o'clock this morning, at Delphi, after an illness of only a few days. He left Attica about two weeks since in the full vigor of robust health, and had just entered upon an energetic canvass of the District, when he was prostrated by a malignant attack of bilious fever, which, terminating in congestion of the stomach and liver, resulted in his death. He felt yesterday, and indeed the day previous, that the hour of his dissolution was fast approaching, and nerved by an unfaltering trust, he proceeded to put his house in order. His children were sent for, and reached Delphi on the Express last evening—They were brought to his bedside—the fair-haired girls, 5, 8 and 13 years of age; and the parting scene between the dying father and his motherless children is described as heart-rending in the extreme. A widower, since 1855, these children have been as the apple of his eye, and to leave them orphaned was the only regret which clouded the serenity of his dying hour.—He lingered until a few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning, when, quietly and almost without a struggle, he breathed his last.

The deceased was born near Lexington, Ky., and removed with his parents to Waveland, Montgomery county, Indiana, about the year 1840. He studied law and entering upon the practice of his profession, located at Covington, in Fountain county. This was in 1849 or 1850. The following year he became editor and proprietor of the Fountain *Ledger*, in the management of which he displayed a creditable degree of energy and ability. In 1856 Mr. Rise was elected to the State Senate, and as a member of the Committee on Judiciary was one of the most efficient working members of that body. His recent selection as the standard-bearer of the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District was an honor well bestowed. And to illustrate the frail tenure of human life, and the vanity of worldly aspirations, we may mention that in the same room where he lies a stiffened corpse to-day, two months ago, yesterday, he met and counseled with his friends at the Delphi Convention.

The deceased was about forty years of age. A splendid specimen of a man, he was no less harmoniously developed in all the graces of the Christian gentleman. He was a consistent member of the Old School Presbyterian church, and in the spotless purity of his private life towered a full head and shoulders above the mere politicians of the day. "Such men are mountains, and their heads are sunned long ere the rest of the earth."

The Growth of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, by the census returns as yet received, has swelled her previous multitude much beyond her own estimates and expectations. On Saturday last we published on our first page, seventh column, the reports from twenty-two of our interior cities villages and townships. In every instance but one they show a heavy increase. Port Carbon, from the depression in the coal trade (for which all thanks to Democracy), has fallen off by 136 out of 2,100. Every other of those places has received a large addition. Their aggregate in 1850 was 79,806. Now they foot up 127,022. This is a gain in a very small part of the State of 47,216, with a ratio of progress of over 59 per centum. The advance of this city is full 240,000, on a basis of 409,000, this progress also being at the rate of about 59 per cent. Pittsburgh, also, has marched on from some 70,000 to upwards of 130,000, a gain of between 80 and 90 per cent. If she will keep her skirts clear of the stains of dishonest repudiation, the limits of her progress cannot be assigned, or even conjectured.

But so far, with returns from about one third of the population of the State, Pennsylvania has already made a gain of full 350,000. Not only has she peopled her interior towns and villages during the last ten years faster than New York has done in the aggregate, but she has everywhere gained largely in her rural districts, while New York, in the last respect, has certainly gained little, and has probably lost ground.

Whether this result should be ascribed to ravages of the weevil in the finest cereal districts of that State; to the mobile and migratory tendency of its inhabitants; to our own steady, "stay-at-home" habits, and our great advantage in having an untold opulence in coal and iron, lying side by side, and clasped hand in hand, we will not now inquire. But at all events, and from whatever cause, Pennsylvania *has* made this great advance on her only rival and has swelled her tide of population by a greater absolute volume than New York. She will most likely have added some 600,000 to her numbers, while we have increased by full 700,000. But were the figures to be half-reversed—which is all they can be—we should still have gained on them at the rate of 35 against 25 per cent.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Cruelty on Americans.

American sea captains are achieving a bad reputation abroad. Within a month past two charges of cruelty have been preferred in Liverpool against officers of our vessels. While it is true that the captain must be an absolute king during a voyage, there is no reason why he should become a tyrant. To such an extent has the evil grown, that the London *Times* has called attention to it. The credit of the nation is at stake, yet it is not easy to see what remedy can be adopted.

Allegations are also made that on the war vessels of the Government, cruel and inhuman punishments are sometimes inflicted. If such be the case, the facts should be made public. If the Captains of the merchant service are irresponsible, those of the navy can be held in check. Sea-faring men form a community by themselves, isolated to a certain extent from their associates on land, and for this reason it is difficult to arrive at the details of many facts, which, if published, would excite the indignation of honorable and high-toned men.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

ILLINOIS.—On last Sunday night Mr. Andrew Kuhn, who lives about two miles south of Danby, had a span of valuable four year old horses stolen from his pasture. He offers fifty dollars reward for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the horses, or twenty-five dollars for the return of the horses....The safe of J. G. Brown, lumber dealer at Polo, Ogle county, was blown open with powder on Monday night and $1,000 abstracted. $200 reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of the offenders....Six horses were killed by lightning on the farm of Mr. Philemon Selby, near Maquon, during the storm of Saturday evening last....As a son of Dr. Chenoweth was leading a horse along the street, near Meeks & Co.'s paint shop, in Decatur, one day last week, the animal became frantic and unmanageable, on account of some careless men driving boisterously by, and kicking up, hit the boy in the face, breaking his nose and otherwise disfiguring his face in a terrible manner....The Republicans are to hold a grand mass meeting at Mattoon, Aug 10th. Tom Corwin and other distinguished speakers will be present.

WISCONSIN.—Four boys, two of them sons of Mr. W. G. Blair, and two of them sons of Mr. Mitchell, were drowned at Mosinee on the 26th. They were bathing in the Wisconsin, and got beyond their depth. No one else was present at the time, and it is supposed that three were lost in the endeavor to rescue the first, who got into a deep hole below the sand bar on which they were bathing....In view of the stringent condition of finances of Madison, the school board have under consideration the propriety of running the city schools but two terms in the year, instead of three, as in former times, until the people shall be better able to bear taxation for their support.

IOWA.—The Lansing *Mirror* says: An only son of Thomas Riley, of this place, five years of age, while riding in an ox-cart on Tuesday last, accidentally fell to the ground, and the wheel passed over his body. Life was nearly extinct when taken up, and he only survived a few hours....The Pennsylvania House, at Wilton Junction, owned and kept by Jesse Knouse, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock Tuesday night. Most of the contents were saved. The fire originated by accident in a small building adjoining the hotel, which was also destroyed. There was an insurance of $2,500 on the hotel, which will nearly cover the loss....A terrible hail storm passed over McGregor one night last week. The city was flooded, sidewalks were torn up, gardens were utterly destroyed, cellars were filled with water, and a great amount of damage was done in the business houses. The storm did not extend out into the farming region, to do any damage. Hail stones fell as large as a man's fist....A man named Buck, a son-in-law of Mr. Francis, of Pleasant Valley, was drowned in Rock River last week....Mr. Edward Palmer, pressman in the R. I. *Argus* office, had his hand caught in a small job press last Tuesday, and horribly mutilated. The third and fourth fingers were crushed, and had to be amputated. The rest of the hand may probably be saved....On Monday last, Mr. Cullam, living near Big Mound, Lee county, was run over by a reaper, and instantly killed....A school house at Marion, Linn Co., was struck by lightning last week, and three children were killed....On Tuesday, a large frame building near Davenport, known as the Six Mile House, was destroyed by fire. It was owned and occupied by Mr. Pieper. The fire was discovered about three o'clock, and so much headway had it made that the inmates of the house barely escaped with their lives, saving but little clothing; the furniture was entirely destroyed. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary....The residence of the Rev. Mr. Francis, near Davenport, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Mr. Francis and family were East at the time.

MINNESOTA.—The Rev. George McDougall left St. Cloud on Friday on Burbank's Express line for the Norway House, Lake Winnepeg. He goes out as a missionary from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, to labor among the Indians of that country. He is accompanied by his wife and five children; the eldest, a promising young man of eighteen, goes in the true missionary spirit to become a teacher....J. White of Bogus Creek, Wis., was on Thursday brought before Justice Armstrong at Lake City, Minn., on a charge of passing bogus coin. White was bound over in $1,000 to answer at the next term of the Court. He is doubtless connected with a gang of counterfeiters that have been carrying on their operations rather extensively in that section. While the constables were about taking him to jail, he slipped down to the lake, seized a skiff, and escaped to Wisconsin.

INDIANA.—A man named Pangburn lives at Rising Sun. He is supposed to be the oldest person in the United States. His age is one hundred and thirty-five years.

ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt at kidnapping was made in this city on last Sunday night. About midnight a great outcry was heard in the direction of a tenement on Massachusetts street, occupied by a colored woman and her child. A large number of citizens hastened to the spot, and found the woman firmly bound, hand and foot, lying on the floor. She stated that she was awakened from sleep, and found herself bound, and a man in the room, when she commenced screaming, and he fled. It was supposed that her room was entered by the open window, and chloroform administered to her, with a view to carrying her off quietly. The woman is a free woman—one of the Arkansas refugees, but would bring a good price in the Missouri market, had the human hounds succeeded in carrying her off.—*Lawrence (Kansas) Reb. 29th.*

DROWNED.—Joseph Hagan, formerly a carpenter in this city, but of late a resident of Shawnee, Kansas Territory, and deputy Marshal of Johnson county, was drowned in the river at the lower end of our levee, on Sunday evening of last week. He was merely on a short visit to the city, and in company with several others, went down to where the Lizzie is sunk, for the purpose of bathing.—*Kansas City Journal.*

CROPS IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.—A friend who has just returned from a tour through Johnson, Lykins and Linn counties, informs that the corn crops in that section will be nearly an average one. The wheat crop is almost a total failure. The late rains have made grass good, and the stock looks very fine. The settlers do not by any means anticipate any suffering from the failure of the wheat crop. Money seemed plenty, and the country was improving finely. The different towns were progressing with a healthy growth.—*Leavenworth Times.*

Bostonians—By Bayard Taylor.

Bayard Taylor is writing letters from Boston to the N. Y. *Tribune*. We make an extract:

The general impression which Boston and its environs made upon my friends was that of substantial prosperity and comfort. They also noticed its prim, proper English air, so strongly contrasted with the semi Parisian vivacity of New York. Boston, in fact, prides itself on its deportment: it is nothing if not proper.—All the ridicule which other cities are in the habit of heaping upon it does not seem to disturb its equanimity in the least. I do not remember to have seen the Boston papers greatly enraged by any hostile assertion, except that the harbor sometimes freezes over, then they cry out in indignant wrath.

I must say, I rather admire this stolid self-reliance and Novanglican assumption—if for nothing else, at least because it shows a thicker cuticle than we excitable New Yorkers possess, whose nerves are exposed to the atmosphere, or that of the morbidly sensitive Philadelphians, who ransack the Union for derogatory remarks, and exalt one horn while depressing the other to gore all who doubt their greatness.—The genuine Bostonian is the most complacent of mortals. With his clean shirt on, and his umbrella under his arm, he sits upon his pedistal of Quincy granite and reads his mild, unexceptionable newspaper. He believes in Judge Story and Daniel Webster, reads the poems of Hannah Gould and George Lunt, votes for Bell-Everett, and hopes that he will go to Paris when he dies.

With me, however, who have been knocked about the world too much to have any special veneration for any particular class of men, excessive propriety is always a suspicious circumstance. I would sooner trust the ragged Christian who sits in the hindmost pew, than the smoothly shaven deacon whose nasal trumpet leads the hymn. I have sometimes wondered whether all the Bostonians postpone their Parisian delights until after death. Is there nothing volcanic under this cold lava? No indulgence in improprieties, all the more attractive, because secret? My friend related to me this morning an experience which he had innocently made. "What a curious city this is?" he exclaimed; "last night, while I was walking out alone, it occurred to me that a glass of beer would be a good thing for my thirst. So I looked here, and looked there, going through many streets, but every house was closed; only some of the churches were open. At last I stopped a man in the street, and said to him, in my imperfect English: 'Is it possible that in this great city I cannot get one small glass of beer?' 'Hush!' said the man, 'come with me, and I'll show you.' So we went through many streets, until he stopped at a little dark door, and said, 'go up.' Then he went away. I went up one flight of steps; it was dark. Then I went up another flight, and saw a lighted glass door with the word 'Serenity' upon it. Inside were many men, drinking beer. I also drank a glass, but I was obliged to pay double price for it, and the beer was very bad."

I laughed heartily over my friend's adventure, the explanation of which led me into a statement of the various phases of the Temperance reform. In Germany, where a Liquor Law would be not only an impossibility, but an incredibility, such clandestine dodges are unknown, and I am afraid my friend's respect for the administration of the laws in this country was somewhat lessened.

What Caleb Cushing says of Lincoln.

In a conversation between Caleb Cushing and Col. Parker, author of "Reminiscences of Rufus Choate," Cushing said:—"Abraham Lincoln is a much abler man than is generally supposed, even in his own party. In his canvass with Douglas he beat him in argument, beat him in wit, and the published debates of that canvass will sustain this assertion."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A DOUGLAS VICTORY.—The Auburn *Advertiser* chronicles the following Presidential vote:

"STRAWS" AT THE AUBURN PRISON.—A gentleman interested in the approaching election wishing to test the political preferences of the unfortunate inmates of the Auburn prison, did so yesterday, and obtained the following vote:

Abraham Lincoln	0
Stephen A. Douglas	[illegible]
John C. Breckinridge	100

The State Prison is all right for Douglas!

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—A correspondent writing from Springfield, Illinois, thus speaks of the personal characteristics of the Republican candidate for the Presidency; "I believe no man's personal appearance has been so variously misrepresented as Hon. Abraham Lincoln's. I was not aware that it was possible for photographs taken from life to so misrepresent the human face. Volk's bust gives a good general idea of him, but lacks detail. Mr. Lincoln has a fine head and face, the expression of which indicates an amiable disposition, combined with great force of character. The upper part of his head is quite Websterian. His title of "ugly" must be owing entirely to his figure and gait—the length of the former destroying, to some extent, the grace of the latter."

The Quid Nunc, a newspaper published at Grand Junction, Tennessee, has three editors, who cannot agree upon a Presidential candidate; consequently the journal gives support to both Breckinridge and Douglas. The manner in which this is done is curious. On one page, edited by Col. D. B. Gally and Dr. N. H. Prewitt, are the names of Douglas and Johnson, under the head "National Democratic Ticket," together with a paragraph stating that the other side is a seperate and distinct "institution," with which they have nothing to do. Turning to this other side, edited by R. G. Adams, the reader finds the name of Breckinridge and Lane, with the heading, "Only True National Democratic Ticket," and the following paragraph:

"READ BOTH SIDES.—The outside of this paper is a seperate and distinct department, under the editorial control of D. B. Gally and Dr. N. H. Prewitt, who advocate the cause of Douglas and Johnson in this Presidential campaign."

A CHALLENGE.—The Patterson *Guardian* is in favor of inaugurating, in New Jersey, the Western system of conducting a canvass. It calls on the friends of Breckinridge or Douglas to meet a Lincoln champion from the West, who is soon to speak in that city, and informs them that it shall insist on the advocates of Lincoln's election being heard in the Democratic Convention soon to assemble at Patterson.

The Two Classes of Democrats.

Charles Lamb's two orders of men, the borrowers and the lenders, find a counterpart in the Democratic party. At least we infer as much from the following paragraph taken from the Boston *Post*:

"A Douglas paper, in allusion to Mr. Buchanan, questions and replies thus:

"'Where are his friends? We are almost ashamed to answer that he has none, save those he has bought.'

"We will ask a question, and answer it also. Who are his enemies? *Those he refused to buy.*"

A DEFORMED BODY BUT A SOUND INTELLECT.—In Lexington, Ky., there lives a singularly deformed negro, 21 years of age, three feet six inches high, who drags himself on crutches, but whose majesty of intellect is really marvelous. A letter from an intelligent neighbor says he is a living miracle of intelligence, has taught himself to read, write and cipher, and has thoroughly learned algebra by himself. A kind friend assisted him in trigonometry and calculation of eclipses, and now he thirsts after more knowledge. He now desires to study Brewster's Optics, to make himself a telescope, and how to grind his own glasses, and no doubt will succeed if perseverance will accomplish anything.

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LACE MANTLES,
Lace Shawls,
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,
And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

SUMMER HOSIERY,
GLOVES
(With the exception of Alexandre's Kids,)
AND PARASOLS
AT
COST.
Now is the time for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants to lay in a Years Stock.
A. GRAVES,
NO. 78 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 78

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT
of a few more of those super excellent
WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.
A. GRAVES 78 Lake street.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS
For 1860-61.
ROOT & CADY are Wholesale Agents for the Northwest of all of Mason Brothers' Musical Publications.
Among the NEW ONES JUST RECEIVED are
THE DIAPASON,
A New and Extensive Collection of
CHURCH MUSIC,
By Geo. F. Root.
The advanced edition now on hand is for the examination of Teachers, and will be sent to such by mail, post paid, on receipt of 75 cents. Ready for general sale early in August. Price $1 or $9 per dozen.

THE ECLECTIC TUNE-BOOK:
A Collection of Standard Church Tunes. With New Pieces appropriate for the Opening and Closing of Public Worship. Prepared under the supervision of a Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.
Edited by Wm. B. Bradbury.
Large, clear type, one part on a staff.
Retail price, $1 ... Or $9.00 per dozen.

DYER'S ANTHEMS,
By Samuel Dyer.
A New Edition ... Price, $1.25 or $13 per dozen.

Belshazzar's Feast,
A DRAMATIC CANTATA, IN TEN SCENES.
By Geo. F. Root.
Price, 35c ... $3 per dozen.

The Nightingale,
A new collection of Juvenile Music, similar to the "GOLDEN WREATH."
Price, 40c ... Or $3.50 per dozen.

Ready in a Few Days,
THE PEOPLE'S TUNE-BOOK,
A Class-Book of Church Music for Choirs, Congregations and Singing Schools.
By Lowell Mason, Mus. Doc.
A volume of about three hundred pages, music octavo, large type, one part on a staff.
Retail price, 75 cents ... Or $7 per dozen.

BRADBURY'S ANTHEM BOOK,
A New Collection of Anthems, Choruses, Opening, Closing, and Occasional Pieces.
By Wm. B. Bradbury.
Price, $1.25 ... Or $12 per dozen.

HASTING'S CHURCH MUSIC,
A Collection of the best and most popular of the author's productions during his long musical career.
By Dr. Thomas Hastings.
In size and type similar to the "People's Tune Book."

SHEET MUSIC,
Pianos, Melodeons, Brass Instruments, Drums,
And every thing else musical, at the lowest possible price.
Terms:
INVARIABLY CASH ON DELIVERY.
Churches, Choirs, Teachers, Dealers, and all others, will find it to their advantage to buy of ROOT & CADY rather than send East.
ROOT & CADY,
No. 95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. T. ROOT. [au1-d37-1m] C. M. CADY.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.
Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with [illegible] will be sent to any person [illegible]. Office 190 Lake Street [illegible]

GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY
— OF —
Howe's Improved Standard
SCALES.
Strong & Ross' Patent

Require no Pit; have no Check Rods; will weigh correctly when out of level; no friction on Knife Edges; receive all friction and wear on balls; no jarring of the Platform affects the working of the Scales; possesses Six Points of Improvement, as shown in a Railroad Track Scale (weighing thirty tons); a Hay, Coal and Cattle Scale (weighing four tons each,) set up on the floor of our warehouse, which can be taken apart and set up in a few minutes should the purchaser desire.

Howe's Weighing Scales
HAVING RECEIVED
FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS
From the
VERMONT STATE FAIR,
NEW YORK STATE FAIR,
VIRGINIA STATE CENTRAL FAIR,
UNITED STATES FAIR,
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR,
AND
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR,
We have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of Scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a
Four Ton Scale,
Set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine certificates of their superiority from many of our leading houses.

Certificates from a few Reliable Parties:

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY, Washington, N. J., June 21st, 1857.
Messrs. Strong & Ross, Brandon, Vt., have put up this spring, a two hundred ton scale of their peculiar plan, at Inclined Plane No. 6, west of the Morris Canal, near this place. The platform is seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, on an inclination of one in ten; there has been weighed on it already about 60,000 tons of iron ore and coal, and as much more has passed over it without being weighed; the loads weighed averaged about 100 tons at one draft; although it has not been in use long enough to enable me to give a decided opinion as to its merits, I can say, with pleasure, that a three months' use has shown it both accurate and durable, under very severe tests, while its simple construction renders it less liable to get out of order, than any scale I am acquainted with.
A. P. BERTHOUD, Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge of the Works.
I have witnessed the operation of the above mentioned scale, and fully concur in all that Mr. Berthoud has stated respecting it.
W. H. TALCOTT, Supt. and Engr.
MORRIS CANAL OFFICE, Jersey City, June 23, 1857.

WASHINGTON, New Jersey, August 29th, 1859.
Messrs. STRONG & ROSS—Gentlemen: The use of the 200 ton scale erected by you at the Incline Plane No. 6, west of the Morris Canal, in March, 1857, has strengthened my opinion expressed in my previous certificate, that it is not only durable, but accurate, and easily adjusted. There has been weighed on it this season, from April to this time, about 243,000 tons, without altering in any respect the sensitiveness of the beam, or the accuracy of the results; this, for a platform 70 feet long and 30 wide, with a double track, and the loads weighed on alternate sides, is recommendation enough. Respectfully yours,
A. P. BERTHOUD, Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge.
I fully endorse the above certificate of Mr. Berthoud, both from personal inspection and my knowledge of Mr. Berthoud's opportunity and ability to judge correctly as to the proper working of the scale.
W. H. TALCOTT, Superintendent and Engineer Morris Canal.

NEW YORK, 1st April, 1859.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We have had in use for some months, upon our coal dock at Elizabethport, New Jersey, one of Howe's Improved Scales, Strong & Ross' Patent, and cheerfully certify to its correctness and adaptation to our wants. Simple in construction, easily adjusted, occupying a smaller space in depth than scales of similar capacity, it seems to us to meet the full requirements of the scale-purchasing public.
RANDOLPH & CO., Miners of the Spring Mt. Lehigh Coal.

OFFICE 2D AVE. RAILROAD, NEW YORK, 1st April, 1859.
Having taken out our old scale from a pit, which, from its depth was always troublesome, and having put in one of Howe's Improved Scales, we deem it our duty to add our testimony to its entire adaptability to weighing purposes. It is simple, requiring little depth and small amount of labor, or expense in putting it up. It is wonderfully accurate, and from its construction durable and easily adjusted.
M. D. HUGHES, Prest. E. S. DICKINSON, Supt.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD, Vice Prest's and Supt's Office, Cleve'd, O., March 19, '60.
I take pleasure in stating that the Howe's Track Scales, furnished us last fall, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice Prest. & Supt.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON R. R., Jan. 30, 1859.
The Thirty Ton Railroad Track Scale which you put up at Brandon Station, in September, 1855, has worked to our entire satisfaction. Its unvarying accuracy, and its simplicity and economy of construction, are sufficient inducements for all Railroad Companies, who may be in want of track scales, to use them.
E. A. CHAPIN, Supt. Rutland & Burlington & Cheshire Railroads.

OFFICE OF R. HOE & CO., Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufacturers, 29 and 31 Gold St., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1858.
We have one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Eight Ton Scales in use, sold to us by Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of same size.
R. HOE & CO.

NEW YORK, March 2d, 1859.
Having two of Hoe's Improved Scales in use, both at our Foundry and Factory, we do not hesitate to say that they are the most perfect and reliable scales ever made. We have never yet found any scales to stand the severe usage of our business. The patent ball arrangement, and self-adjustability of the scale—its simplicity and compactness—requiring no pit and receiving all shocks, and wear and tear, on the four balls, instead of on knife edges as in other scales. We believe these alone to be evidence enough of the superiority of this scale.
S C. HERRING & CO.

MORGAN IRON WORKS, New York, Aug. 10, 1857.
To whom it may concern: We hereby certify that we have had in use, for the past six months one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Platform Scales, of fifty tons capacity, which has worked to our entire satisfaction, so much so that we have ordered an additional one of twenty-five tons capacity, and we most cheerfully recommend said patent to those in want of scales.
QUINTARD & WHITNEY.

Account of Trial of Scales at Vermont State Fair, 1858.
[From the Burlington Free Press.]
Correct and reliable standards of measurement by weight in the community, are only second in value to correct principles in dealing, and a reliable currency. In view of this consideration, the recent trial of hay scales, at the State Fair, and its results, are worthy of note. We premise by remarking that, at the State Fair at Montpelier last year, two competitors on scales appeared; and after the trial, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John Howe, Jr., of Brandon, for hay-scales, of the Strong & Ross patent; and the second to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury. The same parties met again at Burlington, this fall, prepared for a thorough trial of the respective merits of the scales the one party desiring to retain its new pre-eminence, and the other determined to regain its lost prize. A thorough trial was instituted, and the following were some of the severe tests applied: Five tons of railroad iron were placed in turn upon the scales, and the whole mass moved first to one side and then to the other of the platform, and an additional weight of 1,000 lbs in 50 lb. weights was weighed while the five tons occupied the various positions. Again, 2,000 lbs of iron were placed upon a truck, and weighed successively, on each of the four corners of the platform, and in the center of it. Small weights, of from 2½ lbs. to 5 lbs., were then weighed. Men were weighed, singly and together, and single and aggregate weights were compared, to see if there were any variations. We are assured, by one of the committee before whom the trial was made, that Strong & Ross' Scales exhibited *surprising accuracy* through all the tests of this severe trial, while the other scales, though correct in many cases, did not show entire uniformity throughout, especially, exhibiting variations of some consequence when the heavy weights were moved to the different corners of the platforms. The award of a diploma, for the best hay scales, was accordingly made to Mr Howe.
The limits of our article do not allow us to describe the construction of these scales; but an examination of the principle on which they are made, has convinced us of their very great value. The scales, in addition to their reliability, possess peculiar advantages. They are simple; we do not see how they could be more so. They are, consequently, cheap. They are guarded, by a peculiar device, from injury by sudden shocks, so that heavy weights can be rapidly trundled on and off their platform, without liability to disarrange the apparatus. The hay-scales require no pit which, in many cases, costs as much as the scales. These are advantages which would seem to place them beyond the fear of rivals.
We particularly desire not to be understood as undervaluing the scales of Messrs. Fairbanks, which have, undoubtedly, deserved the high distinction they have obtained; but we are inclined to adopt the opinion of an experienced and capable machinist, who was, also, one of the committee before whom the recent trial was conducted, who has expressed to us his deliberate conviction, (we use his own words,) that "the Brandon Scales must take the lead;" and this opinion is strengthened by the testimony of those who are in daily use of the scales.
All descriptions of Platform Weighing Scales, under the "Strong & Ross" Patent, from one pound capacity upwards to one thousand tons, including the ordinary Hay Scales, so called, Railroad Track Scales, and Canal Weighlock Scales, are sold by
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
General Western Agent,
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE,
45 Wabash Av., Chicago,
BURCH'S IRON BUILDING.

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER,
VanSchaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 12 Irons.
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for the 3 and 4 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,
Clear Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, [illegible] and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.
47 ... STATE STREET ... 47

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist,
And Manufacturer of
Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg,
191 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Letters of inquiry, and all orders will receive prompt attention. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

BACON'S
Burglar Proof Bank Safe
— OR —
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts 1⅜ inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We invite Banker's to examine our Bank [illegible]
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water Street.

WALL PAPER
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
184 .... South Clark street, ... 184

CHOICE COOKING ARTICLES.
PURE TAPIOCA, Extra White.
Sago, Pearl Barley, Groats, Baker's Broma, Cocoa, French Chocolate,
Superior quality and very fine.
SMITH'S ALKETHREPTA,
Homeopathic Chocolate.
BERMUDA ARROW ROOT,
Taylor's London Genuine.
Cooper's Isinglass and Gelatine.
We would invite attention to our Family Goods, assuring our customers that they are the purest and best [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake.

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot.
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest prices and all will do well to call at 183 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
— AND —
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 72 ... LAKE STREET ... No. 72

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!!
Of every size and description constantly on hand, and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
— BY —
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEMP COTTON GOODS.
We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tar Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Sash Cord, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paint, Oils, Chain Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Gill-Nets, Seines, and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, Rubber and Hose, Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting, Tents, Awnings and Tarpaulings.
COTTON, FLAX and HEMP TWINES,
Of every description.
205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

"GET THE BEST."
Thomson's Celebrated
SKIRTS.
Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.
Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent [illegible]. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.,
335 Broadway, New York.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles, with a REVOLVING Can and SPRING BLADE Scraper. The one HASTENS the freezing of the cream—the other [illegible] it as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of ice.
The most ECONOMICAL in cost, as it is the most simple and DURABLE in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 ... STATE STREET ... 47
General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.

FALL TRADE.—
1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET.
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. The stock consists in part of
Broadcloths, of all colors and grades,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,
Blue and Black Pilots,
Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS.
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

No. 27 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 48 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious store in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of the various brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

NEW YORK WIRE MILL.—
NELSON & RICHMOND,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Particular attention given to orders sent to their Warehouse, [illegible]
TERMS—Six Months' Note, payable at Bank, with current rate of Exchange on New York, or 5 per cent. off for Cash.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
61 ... RANDOLPH STREET ... 61

BACON'S
Burglar Proof Bank Safe
— OR —
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
...with heavy round wrought iron bolts 1¼ inches in diameter, and
[Co]vert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We invite Banker's to examine our Bank...
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
[S]ALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
[P]RATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water Street.

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CHOICE COOKING ARTICLES.
PURE TAPIOCA, Extra White.
[Sa]go, Pearl Barley, Groats, Baker's Broma, Cocoa, French Chocolate,
Superior quality and very fine.
[S]MITH'S ALKETHREPTA.
Homœopathic Chocolate.
BERMUDA ARROW ROOT,
Taylor's London Genuine.
Cooper's Isinglass and Gelatine.
We would invite attention to our Family Goods, assuring our customers that they are the purest and best goods obtainable.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

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SAFES! SAFES!!
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They have also on hand
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FRUIT JARS,
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JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
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STARK MILL BAGS
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Of every size and description constantly on hand, and made to order at the
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Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND BEST COTTON GOODS.
We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tar Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Chain Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Gill-Nets, Seines, and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, Belting and Hose, Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting, Tents, Awnings and Tarpaulings.
COTTON, FLAX and HEMP TWINES,
Of every description.
205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.
[jy30-c810-3m]

"GET THE BEST."
Thomson's Celebrated
SKIRTS.
Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.
Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.,
jy31-c815-3tcwim 336 Broadway, New York.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles, with a REVOLVING Can and SPRING BLADE Scraper. The DASHER HASTENS the freezing of the cream—the other REMOVES it as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of Ice.
The most ECONOMICAL in cost, as it is the most simple and DURABLE in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47........State Street.......47
General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods. my21

FALL TRADE.—
1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of
Broadcloths, of all colors and grades,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,
Blue and Black Pilots,
Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS.
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and prices.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.
[jy27-c800-2m.]

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

NEW YORK WIRE MILL.—
NELSON & RICHMOND,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Particular attention given to orders sent to their Warehouse, 31 John street, N. Y., which will be filled PROMPTLY, and have SPEEDY Dispatch.
Circulars furnished, giving discount from List, or nett prices at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
TERMS.—Six Months' Note, payable at Bank, with current rate of Exchange on New York, or 5 per cent. off for Cash.
Wire Mill, 28th street, | NEW YORK.
Warehouse, 31 John st. |

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
83.......Randolph Street.......83
[jy21-c650-6m]

Special Notices.

Why does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence? BECAUSE it is the only one that has ever been analysed and publicly approved by the highest Chemical authority. ALSO for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis at all. MOREOVER, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Jno. D. Parks, 124 Lake st., Chicago. jy27-D&W1m.

Invigorate the System.—Two-thirds of our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A want of vigor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both in body and mind. ONE PREPARATION AND ONE ONLY, reaches the cause and the consequences of this discomfort. To give strength to the weakened stomach, to calm the agitated nerves and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitute perfect health and tend to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with HOSTETTERS' STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, general debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are subject. So marvellous is the effect of this great restorative that physicians of eminence do not hesitate to affix their names as witnesses to the testimonials of persons who have been rescued from suffering and danger by the Bitters, when the remedies of the dispensary had all been tried without avail.
Sold by all druggists everywhere. ly28w

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake-st., Chicago. jy24'60x1m

Pimples and Skin Diseases are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.
JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.
JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers. ly16-1m

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts.
PARK'S PATENT PORUS PRICKLY PLASTERS, Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake-st., and by Druggists generally. mh16b819-d6m

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Distroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
Principal Depot 612 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere. my23c610-3m

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent Invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS AND FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
E. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh14d66m

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga Water; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:
CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.
Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, is counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.
Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.
my7c271-6m

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the LIFE ADDITION PILLS are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for the time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal-st., New York.
Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jy2-1m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."
For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.
For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent,
L. FUNKE, JR.
my11-c311-3m No. 98 Front street, New York.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.
LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device yet discovered. The
VENTILATION
Is more like the old-fashioned fire-place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases settling upon the floor are taken out of the room, and their place supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to please.
Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.
Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and all other done to order.
Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.
REFERENCES.—W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Pub. Schools; Jas. Ward, Esq., Board of Education.
M. W. LESTER, Patentee,
48 LaSalle st., P. O. box 2,880.
Chicago, July 14, 1860.

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOR & CO'S Celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my16c830-ly 132 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible].
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by [illegible], Agent, at 28 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tin-ware.

Business Cards.

P. HOFFMANN,
Mechanical Draughtsman and Surveyor.
101 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. All kinds of Machinery constructed and designed; working drawings and calculations for every kind of machinery, iron and wooden Bridges, Locomotives, Sugar-mills, fire proof Warehouses, Buildings, etc. etc. Drawings and models for Patent Office, Patterns of machinery, etc., carefully executed and warranted. ly6-1mx

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - Dearborn Street. - 80
GEO. PAYSON.......WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. S. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Edward Fanshawe, Esq., New York; Hon Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. je13'60-ly

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN,
DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY,
And County Constable
Office, No. 88 South Clark street, (up-stairs.)
CHICAGO, ILL.
Collections promptly attended to. my19'60-ly

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois. my7'60-ly

STILES & DEAN,
COUNSELORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
S. & D. will attend to all business pertaining to their profession, in the several Courts of the City and County.
THEY REFER to Doggett, Bassett & Hills, M. D. Gilman & Co., Joseph B. Doggett, Esq., Savage, Keith & Co., Jas. Larmon, Esq., Hodges & Co., J. M. Marshal, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. A. Underwood, Wells River, Vt.; Vose Brothers, New Orleans, La.; Nathaniel Harris, Esq., Pres. Atlantic Bank, Boston, Mass.; Henry D. Bassett, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Fishers & Chapin, do.; Potter, Note, White & Bayley, do.; Wm. Reed Dean, Esq., do.
B. D. STILES. [ap16'60-ly] WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-58-ly

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[de20 '59-ly]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [ja1-ly-v185] CALVIN C. BURT.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one Two or Five Years, at low rates. Business paper wanted.
ly6 J. L. LEE 31 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN
—AT—
10 per Cent. for Five Years.
Short Paper Discounted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.
de19 32 and 33 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

MONEY LOANED
on first class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 63 CLARK STREET.
Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my29c456-ly

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,
IRELAND SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.
The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 and upwards.
Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
British Consulate,
ap18c111 6m Custom House Building, 13 S. Lasalle st

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.
NO. 6.........LARMON BLOCK.........NO. 6
no14-ly N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
ja7-ly

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap18 ly c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent—Joseph P. Hays retiring from the firm. The remaining members thereof are alone authorized to collect the debts and to settle the business of said firm.
JAMES J. WALWORTH, MARSHALL S. SCUDDER, CALEB C. WALWORTH, } of Boston.
WILLIAM C. HUBBARD, JOSEPH P. HAYS, } of Chicago.
The undersigned, under the style of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., will continue the business of Steam and Gas Engineering, and the furnishing of supplies connected therewith at the former stand, No. 181 Lake street, Chicago.
JAMES J. WALWORTH,
MARSHALL S. SCUDDER,
CALEB C. WALWORTH,
WILLIAM C. HUBBARD.
Chicago, July 16, 1860.—au3-c843w

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of H. C. LIVINGSTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and H. C. Livingston is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
H. C. LIVINGSTON,
Signed N. UNDERWOOD, Jr.,
CARYL YOUNG.
Chicago, August 1st, 1860.
The undersigned has this day associated with him H. W. LIVINGSTON for the purpose of transacting a General Produce Commission Business, under the name and style of H. C. LIVINGSTON & CO.
H. C. LIVINGSTON.
Chicago, August 1st, 1860.—au3t3t

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Charles Sassaman, successor of the firm of Sassaman & Brooks, is alone authorized to collect the debts due to the late firm of Sassaman & Brooks, and to sign receipts for the same, and all claims against the firm of Sassaman & Brooks will be paid by Charles Sassaman.
CHARLES SASSAMAN,
GEO. H. BROOKS.
The Confectionery Business will be carried on as heretofore at my New Place of business,
No. 39 Randolph Street,
East of State street. Thankful for past favors I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, feeling confident that my increased facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable me to sell on the most advantageous terms.
CHARLES SASSAMAN.
jy31-c819 1m

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
79.......SOUTH CLARK STREET.......79
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frame.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Occulist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Opthalmics and Aural Surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and now stands unequalled by any Specialist for his science, skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union and given him a reputation as an eminent and skillful operator never before attained by any specialist on the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required. mh7-lydaw

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.
Agent for St. Louis Shot.
Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.
ap2,y GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.
CHAS. A. EATON, Agent,
[SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.,]
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 84 Lake st.
a12 c73 ly

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
8.......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......8
Post Office Box 3833.
J. C. FULLER. [oc8-a607-ly] WM. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. B. BINGHAM, MANAGER.)
103 . . Randolph Street . . 103
Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled
PORCELAIN TEETH,
(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but permits the edges of the rupture to grow together, giving nature a CHANCE to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. [illegible] It is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the miseries of [illegible] can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing
I. B. SEELEY,
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States.
Office 104 Lake street. Post Office Box 4355 Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills,—200 bbls of this celebrated brand on store and for sale by
BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 215 South Water-st.

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

Prince Albert Comes.

BY A LOYAL ENGLISHMAN.

Ha! ha! Who comes?
Yes, 'tis he;
I know him by the shine of his boots
And his gracious air;
'Tis Albert, my Prince,
The hero, the hero, Albert—
Hero of a thousand (sham) fights
On the breezy plain of Chobham.
He comes with his noble family,
The illustrious Royal children around him!
I faint, I swoon with admiration;
Pick me up and take me home gently;
Loose my shirt collar, lest I die.

The Mosquito Hunt.

This parody on that most parodied of all things ever parodied, the "Burial of Sir John Moore," though exhibited in print before, is quite appropriate just now, when we hear the "bed-room trumpet" in its seasonable ministrations:

Not a sound was heard but a terrible hum,
As around the chamber we hurried,
In search of the mosquito whose trumpet and drum
Our delectable slumbers had worried.

We sought it darkly at dead of night,
Our coverlet carefully turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the candle dimly burning.

No useless garments confined our breast,
But in simple night-dress and slippers,
We wandered about like spirits distressed,
Or the sails of piratical skippers.

Short and few were the words we let fall,
Lest the sound should molest the mosquito.
But we steadfastly gazed on the white-washed wall,
And thought how we had been bit, Oh!

But half an hour seemed to elapse
Ere we met with the wretch that had bit us,
And raising our boots, gave some terrible slaps,
And made the mosquito quietus.

Quickly and gladly we turned from the dead,
And left him all smashed and gory;
And blew out the candle and popped into bed,
Determined to tell you the story.

TELEGRAPHIC LITERATURE.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have just published a work on the History, Theory and Practice of the Electric Telegraph. It is from the pen of George B. Prescott, Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph Lines, whose experience enables him to write intelligently and interestingly on the subject. From the miscellaneous parts of the book we take the following:

BREVITY IN DISPATCHES.

The dispatches which pass over a telegraph line in the course of a year, if collected together, would present a very curious and interesting volume of correspondence. The price of the transmission of a message depending upon the number of words which it contains, of course renders the construction of it necessarily as brief as possible. Most dispatches are contained in less than ten words (exclusive of address and signature, which are not charged for), and it is surprising how much matter is often contained in this brief number. Among the best examples of brevity which we have met with, however, are the following.

A lady in a neighboring city, desirous of ascertaining when her husband would return home, sent him a message making the inquiry; to which he responded that important business detained him, and that he could not leave for some days.

The lady immediately replied by sending him another dispatch in the following laconic manner:

AT HOME, August 12, 1859.
To F. C. P.:—Dispatch received. Deuteronomy xxiv. 5. (Signed,) KATE.

The gentleman to whom the dispatch was addressed, upon referring to the passage in the Scriptures alluded to, obtained the following suggestive epistle:

"When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not go out to war, *neither shall he be charged with any business*; but he shall be free at home one year, *and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken.*"

The second example is the reply sent to a person in a distant city, who, having committed some offense against the laws, and run away, was desirous of ascertaining if it would be prudent for him to return. He therefore telegraphed in the following laconic style:

"NEW YORK, July 4, 1859.
"To B. C. M——, Philadelphia:
"I everything O K? D. T. M."

To which he obtained the following brief reply:

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1859.
"To D. T. M——, New York:
"Proverbs, chapt. xxvii. 12. C. C. M."

Upon reference to the passage indicated, the inquiring individual obtained the following valuable advice, which, it is to be presumed, he followed:

"A prudent man foreseeth the evil and *hideth himself*, but the simple pass on and are punished."

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.

Some years ago there was a joke passing around upon the different telegraph lines, which was played off upon a good many unsuspecting individuals, in the following manner:

"BOSTON, April 1st, 1855.
"To L. E. Phant, at some hotel, Redford:
"In leaving this morning you neglected to take your trunk. What shall be done with it?
"ADAM GOODSELL."

By pronouncing the name of the party addressed quickly, and the signature slowly, a solution of the "sell" is obtained, and you get a view of the elephant at the same time.

READING BY SHOCKS.

There is another mode of receiving intelligence in connection with the Morse lines, besides those already described; namely, by means of the passage of shocks through the system. This, we presume, has often been accomplished by different persons, although we have not been knowing to the fact. Mr. Milliken, of the American Telegraph Office in Boston, assures us that he once read the greater part of a despatch as it was passing over the wires between Boston and Portland, and that he heard the Portland operator respond "O. K." (all right) to it, while he was seated on the draw at Mystic River bridge, and held the end of a wire in each hand, thus passing the current through the body, and enabling him to read the letters by the duration and number of shocks which he received.

We have succeeded, upon several occasions, in receiving messages in this manner, when we have been at a distance from an office and wished to obtain information in regard to the state of the line.

Not long since we had been annoyed upon one of our wires by a very bad earth current, and none of the repairers being able to find the difficulty, we instituted a search for it. Finally, upon arriving at Neponset, we opened the circuit at the draw, and inquired of the Boston operator, by touching the ends of the wire together in the proper time, if the earth-current was between us and the Boston office, or beyond? This he could at once tell, by my opening the circuit—disconnecting the wires; if he got any magnetism when the wires were disconnected, then the earth current was between us and the office; if he got none, then the trouble was beyond. This was important for us to know. He replied that he did get an earth-current when we opened the circuit. We asked if it was very strong?

"Yes," he replied, "nearly as strong as when you close."

All thus, the reader will understand, we received through our system, and interpreted by the duration and number of shocks.

"There is trouble also upon the New Bedford wire," said he; "I have not had any circuit for nearly half an hour."

We then sent an order for a line repairer to go out at once and repair that line, and then recommenced our investigations into the location of the earth-current, which we shortly afterwards succeeded in finding.

PRACTICAL JOKING BY TELEGRAPH.

Some ten years or more ago there was upon the New York and Washington telegraph line, at the Philadelphia station, an operator named Thayer, who besides being an adept at the business, was a gentleman of culture and wit, and exceedingly fond of a joke, no matter at whose expense. At the New York terminus of the line there was, upon the contrary, a steady, matter-of-fact sort of man, who was no appreciator of jokes, and never practised them. The President of the line was Hon. B. B. French, for many years Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington; a wit, poet and humorist, of course he appreciated humor whenever he came across it.

Thayer took it into his head one day to send a dispatch to some fictitious name in N. York, for the purpose of enjoying a laugh at the expense of the operator at New York. Accordingly he composed and forwarded the following:

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1849.
To Mr. Jones, New York:—
Send me ten dollars at once, so that I can get my clothes.
(Signed,) JULIA.
13 words—col'ect 34 cents.

The operator at New York, not suspecting any joke, asked the Philadelphia operator for the address.

The Philadelphia operator replied that "the young lady did'nt leave any;" and asked him to look in the directory for it.

The New York operator replied that he had already done so, but as there were over a thousand Jones' in the directory, he was at a loss to know which one to send it to.

"If that is the case," says Thayer, "you had better send a copy to each of them and charge thirty-four cents a-piece."

The New York operator did so, and I will give the result of the arrangement in the words of the President, Mr. French, from whom, a few days after this affair Mr. Thayer received the following letter:

NEW YORK, April 4, 1849.

"MR. THAYER—Sir: A few days since you sent a despatch purporting to be from one Julia, addressed to a Mr. Jones, New York.—The New York operator informed you that he desired an address, as there were upwards of fifty Joneses in the directory, and was at a loss to know which one of them it was designed for. You replied that in that case he must send a copy to every one of them and charge upon each; and the operator at New York, in the innocence of his heart, did so. Some twenty of the Joneses paid for their despatches, but there was one sent to the residence of an elderly merchant of that name, who being away from home when it arrived, it was opened by his wife, and was the occasion of a very unpleasant domestic scene. Mr. Jones has been to see me in relation to the matter, and threatens to sue the company for damages, taking the thing very much to heart.

"Now this is all very funny, and a good joke, and I have laughed at it as heartily as anybody; but you had better not try it again, or any of the rest of the operators upon the line, if you value your situations."

ADVANTAGE OF READING BY SOUND.

We chanced to be conversing with the manager of a telegraph office in his counting room, when an individual entered, and proceeded to the counter where the business was transacted, which was at the farther end of the room, some little distance from where we were standing, and commenced preparing a dispatch for the clerk, who stood ready to receive it. The manager, with whom we were conversing, made several apparently careless little taps upon a shelf before him with a pencil, which he held in his hand; the clerk at the other end of the room was also, apparently to us, drumming listlessly with his penholder as he waited on his customer. All this time, while four of us were holding an animated colloquial intercourse, the apparently careless taps of the two telegraphers were intelligible communications exchanged between them.

The following is the dialogue which occurred;

Manager.—"Give your attention for a dispatch," (The usual taps for a "call" of an operator from one station to another implying the above.)

Clerk.—"All right; go ahead."

Manager.—"Don't send that man's message unless he pre-pays in cash."

Clerk.—"All right, won't credit him a dime."

Manager.—"After he pays this one, collect sixty-eight cents for messages sent by him yesterday, which he was trusted for."

By this time the clerk had a bank note which the dilatory customer had produced, upon learning that it was necessary for the message to be prepaid, and from which he blandly made change, deducting the sixty-eight cents.

The communicated sound had in this instance proved of some little service, and was utterly unnoticed, save by the two parties interested.

British Parliament.

Mr. E. C. Bendict, in his "Run through Europe," which is now in course of publication by the Appletons, thus speaks of the two Houses of Parliament:

The two Houses of Parliament—I speak of the rooms in which they meet—are fine rooms for their respective purposes, the character, and constitution, and idiosyncracy of the two bodies being considered. It is well known that the members sit on benches—short parallel benches on each side of the chamber—rising one above the other, from a broad passage, in the centre of which, at the head of the room, is the Speaker's chair, and the tables of the clerks, etc. The seats are well cushioned, and the whole room well fitted up. There is also a gallery, which is sometimes, perhaps always, occupied by members.

What struck me as exceedingly singular was the fact that while the House consists of six hundred members, there are seats, taking gallery and all, for only about four hundred, or possibly, with great crowding, four hundred and fifty, it being supposed that about two hundred will be absent. The Administration party sit on the right of the Speaker, and the Opposition on the left, the Ministry occupying the bench lowest and nearest the chair. All sit with their hats on. Spectators are not allowed to wear their hats. They have no tables or desks, and seem very nonchalant and easy. The Speaker of the House does not wear his hat, but sits much at his ease, in his flowing wig and gown, converses freely with those who are near him, and joins in the laugh if anything amusing occurs. All the clerks of the House also wear wigs. The members are in their usual dress.

The house opens punctually at the time appointed. At the strike of the clock the Speaker leaves his room, preceded by the officer bearing the massive gilt mace, the insignia of the Speaker's office. The train of the Speaker's gown is borne by train-bearers, and he marches rapidly in, and is followed by the members who are there. The doors are closed, a psalm is read, and a short and appropriate service of prayers is performed, at which none but members are allowed to be present. That being finished, the House proceeds to business, if there be forty members present, a rather small quorum, we should think, for a House of six hundred members. Petitions and other formal business are gone through with, and then comes on the more important business, which proceeds as with us. Members rise and speak in their places, with their hats off, many often rising at the same time, and the Speaker assigning the floor to whomsoever he sees first.

Some one has said that England has been governed by rival factions for the last hundred years. This is so, and the effects of it are constantly apparent. This arranging the members according to party, on opposite sides of the chamber, is one of them; another, flowing naturally from this, is that after saying Mr. Speaker, the member takes no further notice of the presiding officer, but faces to the opposite side of the chamber, and addresses his political adversaries seated there, and usually speaks to them in the second person. This would be considered, with us, as a great violation of parliamentary etiquette. It certainly must greatly tend to make legislation a matter of party triumph; and without any such aids, it tends rapidly enough in that direction. I think the Senate of the United States has greatly degenerated since the two parties have arranged themselves on opposite sides of the chamber.—That, however, may not be the cause of this degeneracy. There are other causes enough.

The practice of cheering or discouraging a member on the floor, as he says anything acceptable or otherwise, is striking, and I should think tended greatly to promote the earnestness and ability of the debater. The cheers of approval are "Hear, hear, hear him;" a good natured and disapproving surprise or ridicule, "Oh, oh!" of impatience, dissatisfaction and weariness, "Divide, divide"—answering to our call of question—that is, "Let us take the vote," which apparently on all disputed questions is taken by a division of the House. The cheers are often animated, numerous and distinct, but not noisy or vociferous.

The nearest approach to vociferation which I heard was when Bulwer and D'Israeli rose to speak, when the cheers from their party, the opposition, were general and loud. In a full House and animated debate, the effect of the cheers was to me very amusing, from the novelty—the call for the question was especially so, seeming to be repeated about ten times in a distinct, clear monotone, not loud, but rapid, "divide, divide, divide, divide, divide, divide, divide, divide," and running over one side of the House every few minutes. Finally, when no one else rises to speak, the Speaker rises and says, "Strangers will withdraw," when all withdraw except those in the stranger's gallery. The meaning of the order being that all those who are within the bar of the House shall withdraw.

Three times in the course of the evening the ceremony of clearing the house for a division was performed, but before the division commenced, a member rose to speak, and the "strangers" were again admitted. Finally the division came. The House was cleared, and a bell was rung through the magnificent vaulted corridors of the Parliament House, the library, the refreshment rooms, and the lobby, to give notice to the members who were out to come within the bar to vote on a division; and in the stragglers came, and the chamber was filled.

They do not call the ayes and noes as we do, nor take a question by rising, but the ayes arrange themselves on the Speaker's right and pass by him in procession, through a passage behind his chair, then wheel and pass clear round the outside of the chamber, where there is a passage for the purpose, at the corner of which is one of the clerks with a division list of the members, on which he checks every one as he passes through a bar, admitting but one at a time.

They then pass into the chamber at the usual entrance in front of the Speaker, where they pass through another bar and are checked by another clerk. In the meantime the noes have passed out of the usual entrance, in front of the Speaker, in similar procession, have been checked there by one of the clerks, have passed round to the left, outside of the chamber, and have again been checked there, and enter the chamber at the upper end on the left of the Speaker, as the ayes enter at the lower end, and all go to their seats. They thus never meet, and there is no confusion, but a waste of time which we could never endure. The lists are compared by the clerks, and the result declared. It takes quite half an hour to divide the House.

The Mormons Jubilant.

The men of the Salt Lake Valley, after having defied the power of the Government, and after having been implicated in atrocities too horrible to mention, have concluded to adopt a peace policy. An opportunity was wanting to show the people of these sovereign States the repentance of the followers of the renowned Brigham. That opportunity came on the Fourth of July last, and on that day a grand meeting was held under the auspices of the Elders of the Church. Orson Pratt officiated, and invoked blessings on "all men in authority." President Buchanan will doubtless feel himself honored. The Declaration of Independence was read, and then came the oration. This was of the most startling patriotic style, especial regards being paid to the American Eagle, "our Nation's flag." Some of the flights were terrific. "Where," said the speaker, "than in those lone hills, are American citizens more prompt to present to their friends the olive branch, or to shower upon their enemies the arrows?" Where, truly? but the difficulty is that the "American citizens" sometimes fail to distinguish their friends from their enemies, and attack either indiscriminately. Several unfortunate little mistakes of this nature obliged Uncle Samuel, the father of the Eagle, and the proprietor of the banners to quarter some of his ornamental soldiers in the valley of the Salt Lake. Our friends, the Mormons, are forgetful.

LEFT THE GAS BURNING AND WENT TO EUROPE.—The New York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* relates the following:

Recently a gentleman returned from Europe; he had been absent with his family seven months He paid his gas bill the day he left, and the house had not been open for seven months, yet when it was, the gas man took a return from the meter, and a bill was made out for $52. Mr. Grinnell went and complained to the Secretary, related the circumstances, and threatened exposure of such a bare-faced robbery. He refused to pay the bill. "Very well, sir," said the Secretary. Mr. Grinnell went home and told his wife. "Pay it," said she. "Why so?" said he. "Because," said she, "the day we left New York I had to go back to the house for some article I had forgot. The window shutters were fastened. I lit the gas; the other day when we returned I found it still burning. The bill was paid, for a steady gas flamer had been burning for seven months. Gas stock pays a heavy dividend.

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Educational.

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The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860.
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Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq.,
Hon. E. Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq.,
jy7c7d1-td I. H. Burch, Esq.

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Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street,
[je5-ly]

INSURANCE.—
Economy and Security.
THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO,
OF NEW YORK,
Issues Participating Fire Policies
On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.
Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.
S. G. HIGGINSON & CO.,
No. 4 Board of Trade Building,
jy13c723-3m South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860..........$236,817 09
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
jy14-ly-c788 Cor. Clark and South Water streets

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus.......$359,746.70.
OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, Prest. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. ROSS, Vice Prest. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y.
Curtis L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, [illegible] Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.
mh16 '60 ly

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL..........$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS..........94,100 02

	Par Val.	M'k't Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$839,400	$939,962 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	235,000 00	232,650 00
State Stocks, &c.	244,810 00	234,822 20
City Stocks, &c.	118,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	86,600 00	92,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,996 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,739 58
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		394,746 28
		$2,194,100 02

Claims unadjusted and not due......$179,367 05
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
y12-ly No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$275,000
Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Insurers.
STANDARD FIRE INS. CO.
Of New York.
Cash Capital..........$200,000.
Insure also in
FIRE INS. CO., of London,
Capital..........$4,200,000.
EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO.
Of London,
Capital..........$25,000,000.
Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Agent,
190 South Water street,
jy19-c761-2m Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's Block.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.,
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL..........[illegible],000 00
SURPLUS..........[illegible] 91
ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and in Bank		$67,379 92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,151 88
Real Estate unencumbered		6,500 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		86,300 00
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock		44,800 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000 00
	Par Val.	Mk't V.
80 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	8,000	8,100
New York Bank Stock	136,700	140,769
Hartford "	180,800	215,175
Waterbury "	11,200	12,200
Stafford " Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks	10,000	10,385
New Britain Water Bonds	10,300	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,600
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,800
Accumulated interest on investments		8,471

Total Assets..........$[illegible] 91
Total Liabilities . . . $40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.
ap2-60-ly

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$335,341 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$330,000 00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$288,146 00
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$174,478 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$342,000 00
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets..........$1,000,000 00
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
Total Assets..........$3,400,000 00
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS.
188.........South Water Street.........188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $131,636,22.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block. oc26-1666

HUGHES, DUPUY & CRESSANGE,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
OFFER to the Trade, a large, fresh, and well-selected assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New styles and full lines of
SILK BRAID, CAPS, HAIR NETS AND COIFFURES, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLIDES, BELT BUCKLES AND CLASPS, GILT, &C., SILK WATCH GUARDS, FINE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BRONZE, GILT AND STEEL BUTTONS, FANCY BELTS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, BOSSON'S ACCORDIONS, &C., &C.
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
90........WASHINGTON STREET........90
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

RICHMOND & CO.,
Agents for the
New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,
and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of
FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS,
Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via the above Lines, by Lake and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.
Also, freight contracted to and from
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA
At Lower Rates than by any other route.
Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.
Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, Candles—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Stearine Candle Soaps—Pale, Family and Erasive. For sale by
J. C. MITCHELL,
77 Kinzie-st., and cor. State-st. and Archer Road.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.
—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Caboria Dried Corn, Meal, Hard, &c. The Meal is superior in quality. Dried Corn will keep for years in any climate. Orders of Corn for Foreign Shipment to be made in sealed tin, to preserve its original quality to any part of the Globe. Office of Caboria Grain [illegible] north end of Rush street bridge.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1860. The Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton.
Public notice is hereby given to the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the ninth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said The Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company, and against the estate of the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said The Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, PLFF'S ATT'YS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County ss.—Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery.—The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company versus George R. Eckley, Letitia W. Eckley, Charles Laycock, Samuel W. Fuller and Ezra B. McCagg.
Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, will as trustee and special commissioner, on the sixth (6th) day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises (or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due the said complainant upon the indebtedness mentioned in the said decree) being the same described in a certain deed of trust bearing date the 28th day of July, 1856, made and executed by the said defendants George R. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley his wife, and filed for record in the Recorder's office of said county of Cook, August 29th, 1856, conveying the premises mentioned in said decree and hereinafter described to the said defendants, Ezra B. McCagg and Samuel W. Fuller, in trust to secure the indebtedness mentioned in said decree), situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:
The south fifty (50) feet of the north one hundred and fifty (150) feet of the west one hundred and fifty (150) feet of block seventeen (17) in Bushnell's addition to the city of Chicago, and described more particularly as follows:
Commencing at a point one hundred feet south of the northwest corner of block seventeen (17) and running south fifty (50) feet, parallel with Dearborn street thence east one hundred and fifty (150) feet parallel with Elm street, thence north fifty (50) feet parallel with Dearborn street thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet, parallel with Elm street to the place of beginning, and all equity of redemption of the said George R. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley, their heirs and assigns therein.
IRA SCOTT, Trustee and Special Commissioner.
Chicago, June 2[illegible], 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Nathan Squires and Rosetta Squires, his wife, did on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1859, execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of May, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note of even date therewith, made by the said Nathan Squires, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, payable in sixty days after the date thereof, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, at Page [illegible]; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the same is now wholly due and unpaid.
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit:—The southeast fractional quarter of Section four, and the west third of the northeast fractional quarter of Section nine, in Township 40, North Range thirteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois containing sixty-six acres, more or less, with all the right and equity of redemption of the said Nathan Squires and Rosetta, his wife, their heirs and assigns therein.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, Mortgagee.
Chicago, July 25th, 1860. jy26-c874-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Mary Anna Schreiner and Anna Schreiner, by their Guardian, George A. Fishman, vs. Catharine Weyer et al.—For Partition and Assignment of Dower.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1860, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery in Cook County, in the State aforesaid, will, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, to the highest bidder, all of the following described parcel of land with the hereditaments and appurtenances, to wit:—The east half of the south half of Sub-Lot one (1) of Lot No. ten (10), in Block nineteen (19), in Fractional Section fifteen (15) Addition to Chicago, in said City of Chicago. Terms cash on the day of sale. A Deed will be executed to the purchaser by the undersigned as Master in Chancery.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Aug. 4th, 1860. jy16-c765-td

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of Andrew McClure, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, formerly of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, deceased.
Letters testamentary upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make known the same without delay. And those indebted to the said estate to make payment immediately to
JOHN McCLURE,
JOHN W. McMULLIN, } Executors.
HUGH WARNOCK,
Address JOHN McCLURE, Acting Executor,
ly28c1w No. 305 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Geo. W. Dole, late of Cook county, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook county, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, being the 17th day thereof.
GEO. F. RUMSEY,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,
Executors and Trustees.
Chicago, July 3, 1860. jy4c801-6w

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
20x47 ... [illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS, 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 129 LAKE STREET.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 3854. my25 ly d391

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225
Corner of Franklin.
"HOTSPUR,"
LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. The best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin,
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
FRUIT CANS,
Self-Sealing Preserve Jars,
In Variety and Cheap.
MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZER,
ICE BOXES,
WATER COOLERS,
PUMPS,
GARDEN ENGINES,
RUBBER HOSE,
WEATHER STRIPS.
Wooden and Willow Ware Generally.
PLAIN AND TIN WARE,
At Wholesale and Retail.
JAPANNED WARE.
Tea and Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c.; old ware re-japanned, Sitting, Plunge and Shower Baths. House Furnishing Goods.
KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Plumbing and Japanning done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Balls, etc., at retail.
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 LAKE STREET.......COR. FRANKLIN.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order.
Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

TRUE SWEDISH LEECHES.—
We are the exclusive Wholesale Agents for the sale of
J. C. Paturel & Co.'s
SWEDISH LEECHES!
And being in the weekly receipt of them, are prepared to supply the trade, at all times, with a healthy active article at Importer's Prices. Directions for applying accompanying each package.
GALE BROTHERS, PHARMACEUTISTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Medical Merchandise
202 Randolph Street.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at the reduced price of [illegible]. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly [illegible].

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE.
205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

Wholesale Houses

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts,
Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.
Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH.
ADDISON GRAVES,
70.......LAKE STREET.......70

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!—
PEARSON & DANA,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
No. 49.........Lake Street.........No. 49
(UP STAIRS.)
Having sold out our stock at 134 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing.
Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Goods at the Lowest Market Rates.
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(UP-STAIRS.)

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, & Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 33.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 33
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 23 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
my3-ly-d153 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18
CHICAGO.
mh17'60-ly

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.
se27-ly

LELAND & MIXER,
IN FLANDER'S BLOCK,
Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st.
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND. [illegible] MIXER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
BOSTON, March 22, 1860.
To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.:
GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him.
Respectfully yours,
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELLS PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, (which have not been arranged with us by our consent, are and will be held as direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.
We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name.
We shall recognise no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.
We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many instances, while the expense is but a trifle [illegible] near two hundred per cent.
We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no wise subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent paid by other dealers.
We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union as the prices will compare with other goods without Tips.
We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and also respect for our rights.
That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS
we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of such goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
ap4 c0-ly WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS
FOR JUNE TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 LAKE STREET,
Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's
STRAW GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE
Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
THOMAS P. BYRN,
172 LAKE STREET.

PARKER & RAYMOND,
(Successors to Sawyer, Parker & Co.)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 272 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
R. S. PARKER. E. D. RAYMOND.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
40 South Water Street,
Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers [illegible]
Printing paper of every size and best quality.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND Warehouse.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by [illegible], at the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general storage [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18... Lake Street ...18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER S. BUTLER.

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
And Western Express Co.
1860.
To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:
Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the consideration of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the coming season between
Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine,
Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS:
MOHAWK, DACOTAH,
FREE STATE, GALENA,
TONAWANDA, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE, WENONA,
MISSOURI, MT. VERNON.
Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the
CONCORD, DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA, SAGINAW.
Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the
ARAXES, EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES, ECLIPSE,
ORONOKO, [illegible].
Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND the
MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS.
Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the
COMET, ROCKET.
Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising
150 Boats of the Largest Class,
(Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, the WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer to merchants and shippers those evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and despatch.
The Western Express,
(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run daily, from New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, in connection with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers for such Freight as may require a more speedy dispatch than by Canal.
The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.
For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.
[illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860.
Established in 1832.
ALVORD & DANK, Oswego, Proprietors.
F. B. DANK, Agent, 180 Broad street, New York. [illegible] General Western Agent, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
1860.
Will, during the present season, run their well known and popular line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,
regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes.
Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from
Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.
Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland and Burlington, and all other intermediate points, and at Cape Vincent, with the Watertown & Rome Railroad, and at Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of [illegible] on canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.
Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.
One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.
Agents and Consignees.
[illegible]
MATHER & CO., Agents.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE,
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 127 South Water street, Chicago;
S. B. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers and Grocers' Bags made at short notice with beautiful brands. [illegible]
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description
furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap6-d&wly-4771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—
[illegible] South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find the best article at [illegible]. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
Lock-Stitch Family
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, [illegible] do as much and as well as the celebrated WHEELER & WILSON $50 MACHINE.
We also have the
METROPOLITAN
[illegible]
Agents wanted. Call at 109 Lake street, or address
LEWIS CORNELL,
Box 1652, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.
$25, $35, $35 [illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO'S Lat Improved
DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH.
[illegible]

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company [illegible]
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGinnis, Maker.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 4, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour bris.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	Talw lbs
By Lake	300	....	....	....	....	50	....
Canal	....	....	22.00	1150	159	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	50	4361	2145	28	....	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	584	11080	20980	1160	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	585	21570	4780	1000	760	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	408	26707	35736	1627	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	228	....	....	188	200	....	....
C. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2447	64037	69091	55.8	1168	50	....

	Lard lb.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Wool lbs.	Pot. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	14	610	....	....	12
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	48	....	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	....	9	372	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	150	122	856	42	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	2907	....	130	26
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	150	278	4745	42	130	38

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	B'ds lbs.
To Buffalo	290	....	46350	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	33537	22134	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To P't Colborne	....	....	26302	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	4070	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1330	33537	95938	....	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft.	2,481,000	Shingle Bolts, cds.	50
Railroad ties, No.	1,650	Corn, bu.	117,895
Fish, pkgs.	9	Wheat, bu.	78,669
Lath, No.	100,000	Flour, brls.	1,467
Wood, cds.	200	Oats, bu.	21,604
Staves, No.	35,000	Iron, tons	50
Square timber, ft.	20,000		

The Grain market to-day was generally active. Wheat was buoyant and advanced ½@1c on the better grades and 1½@2c on Rejected. Sales were made at $1.01 for No. 1 Red; 96@97½c for No. 2 do; 93½@84c for No. 1 Spring; 91c for No. 2 do, and 78@80c for Rejected in store—the market closing steady. Flour moderately active at previous prices. Corn was firm and advanced ½@¼c, but closed quiet. Oats active, with a good shipping demand at a decline of 3 @4c, the market closing steady at 28@23c for No. 1 and 20c for Rejected in store. Rye in fair demand and steady. Barley quiet. Freights steady. Highwines more active, but prices are irregular.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, August 2.—FLOUR—No demand for round lots. Sales confined to small lots, of which 100 bags of low grade country superfine at $2.10@$2 20; 60 bbls double extra country at $6.62½; 100 bbls city superfine a city brand, at $5 25, and 120 bags city superfine, in lots, at $2.60. WHEAT—Prices steady and holders firm, but demand inactive. Sales of 133 sks spring at 87½; 900 sks spring and club at 90@92c; 100 sks club at 94c; 100 sks choice spring a 97c; 136 sks good fall at $1 @$1 08; 72 sks good and prime at $1.05@$1.10; 136 sks choice at $1.12½; 351 sks choice white, 450 sks fall, and 240 sks club, p. t. CORN—Receipts moderate, demand steady, and prices firm. Sales of 300 sks Northern mixed at 42c; 1,890 sks mixed, part delivered, at 46@47c; 217 sks mixed at 47½c, delivered; 1,103 sks yellow at 47@48c; 165 do at 48½c delivered; 322 sks do p. t.; 1,368 sks mixed white, part delivered, at 50@52c; 889 sks white at 52@54c; 515 sks white at 55@58c, delivered, and 150 sks choice do at 57c. OATS—Dull and declining; the highest price offered for round lots 28c. Sales of 233 sks at 28c; 122 sks at 29c, and 1401 sks new, in several lots, at 50c. RYE—Advanced 2½@3c, with sales of 432 sks in lots at 62½c; and 128 sks at 65c, including sacks. No sales of barley. PORK—Sales of 50 bbls good mess at $19. BACON—Sales of 5 casks country clear sides at 12@12½c, part sugar hogsheads, and 100 casks city rib sides at 21½c. WHISKY—Sales embraced 493 barrels, part before 'Change, at 18 cents.

CLEVELAND MARKET, August 2.—Flour remains quiet and only small sales are reported. Prices in this way are too high to bear a proper relation to the price of wheat. We note a small sale of country mills white wheat double extra, at $5 25. Wheat better. The demand for shipment is good and the demand is fairly active. Sales are 3 car loads red on the track at $1.03; 4 loads do at $1.04 on track; 8,000 bu red, free on board at $1.04; 1 car white on track 1 from store and 500 bu from store at $1.11; 5 cars do at $1.12. Receipts are 47 cars. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats—sale 1 car at 30c. Receipts 5 cars.

MILWAUKEE MARKET, August 2.—Flour—market steady and unchanged. Sales 72 bbls Beaver Dam mills spring extra at $4.75; 32 bbls empire do at $4.87½; 50 bbls Milwaukee mills do in sacks, del, at $5.25. Rye flour quiet and unchanged, with trifling sales. Wheat—market firm and quiet; operations restricted by light receipts. Sales 150 bu prime new winter at $1.12½ del; 2000 bu old club del, on private terms; 1400 bu No. 1 del, at 91c. No transactions in coarse grains.

CINCINNATI MARKET, August 2.—Flour—The market is unchanged as regards prices, but there is a better demand; fair to good brands ruled at $4.40@4.60; extra at $4.75@5.25, and fancy at $5.70@5.75. Whisky—The market is unchanged and steady; sales of 700 bbls at 16½ @16¾c—the latter rate for wagon. Provisions—Mess Pork remains nominally unchanged; no sales, and we did not hear of any demand; $18.50@18.75 are the rates asked. Bulk Meats inactive; we heard of no sales—holders firm. More inquiry for bacon, and there are several orders here at the prices quoted; 9@9½c for shoulders, and 11@11½c for sides, but they cannot be filled. 9½c was offered and refused for shoulders, and 11½c for sides. Lard remains nominal. Groceries—Sugar steady at 8½@9½c. Molasses firm at 43@45c. Coffee unchanged. Wheat—The market continues firm, with a good local and export demand at $1.03@1.05 for prime white, and 90@93c for prime red; sales of 850 bu prime red at 95c; 900 do do in Covington at 93½, 140 do do from landing at 94c; 100 do fair red at 94c; and 155 do prime do at 93c. Corn—the market is firm and the demand good at 40@41c in bulk; sales, 3,000 bu in bulk at 40c. Oats—the market for new is dull and heavy, and the quality offering inferior. We quote them at 35c in bulk. Old are in fair demand at 34@35c. Rye—there is a fair export demand for new at 75@80c—the latter for choice. The local demand continues limited. Old is nominal.

TOLEDO MARKET, August 2.—The market today is not active, but holders generally are pretty firm. Flour—no sales. Wheat—sales, 3,000 bu red at $1.03, last evening. To-day, sales were 2,500 bu white p. t.; 2,000 bu red p. t.; 3,000 bu do p. t. Corn—sales to-day are at an advance of ½c on previous quotations. Sales, 10,000 bu at 45½c; 2,500 bu at 45½c.

Money in New York.

[From the Herald of Friday.]

The money market seemed to work easier today, and the brokers report business dull. Every successive report of an increased demand for money brings a fresh supply into the market, and rates no sooner exhibit a tendency to advance than monetary institutions and rich men hasten to get the benefit of the rise, and the market falls off in consequence. There can be no permanent appreciation in the value of money at New York until there is a more active consumptive demand for it than exists at present. Prior to 1857 the absorption of money by railroads alone—to say nothing of steamship building, other material enterprises, and a trade which, in the interior of the country, was much more active than it is at present—sufficed to keep it steadily above the legal rate of interest. This source of consumption has been cut off, and the consequence is that there is more money in New York at present than is wanted for the business of the country. We quote to-day call loans at 5@5½ per cent; short first class paper, 5@5½; four and six months' paper, with two good names, 6@6½@7; single names, 7@8.

The stock market was irregular to-day; but on the whole the movement was slightly downward. Some large operators were free sellers at the morning board, and for the day their sales had the usual effect on prices. We are inclined to think that this morning's sales dispose of the last of the large blocks of stock which were taken a month or six weeks ago by operators for the rise. It remains to be seen whether these sales will have any greater effect on the market than the sales which have been made by other operators within the past three weeks. Almost without exception all the leading operators were bulls in June, and bought stocks. When they rose four, five, six or eight per cent, the bulls realized, and looked for a decline. They had so often executed this manœuvre within the past two years that they had no doubts as to the result. It looks as though they made a mistake, for as they "got out," the public "came in," and stocks, instead of declining after the advance of 5@6 per cent, advanced another 5@6 per cent without pause. The fact appears to be that what the bulls regarded as a mere upward fluctuation in the market was in reality a revolution, and such a revolution as we only see once in a great many years. It was the outward expression of an inward change from bankruptcy to prosperity, from utter distrust to general confidence. None of the Wall street operators appear to have distinguished the fact. Hence of the money made in Wall street within the past three weeks, very little of it has gone into the pockets of the regular operators. It has gone to outside men, who are recovering courage daily and beginning to operate in stock regularly, as they used to before the crisis.

Banking and Discounting.

The mercantile body are much interested in the mode in which banks conduct their transactions. The most ordinary mode is to disregard comparatively the claims for discount of their moderate depositors, especially in time of pressure, and to grant the lion's share of accommodation to the great houses—the private bankers and speculative brokers. The system of granting loans on call, favors the speculators, most of whom have friends among the directors, if they are not directors themselves.

It is only necessary to look over the names of the leading directors to see whose interests will be most regarded.

Call loans are a most vicious form of loaning money, and have the most to do with the vicious stock speculations that every now and then afflict the market, puzzling the judgment of the uninitiated.

Instead of call loans, loans for definite periods in the form of notes, would be far preferable, for the reason of their being definite.

Loans on call are often obtained in the expectation of their being prolonged at the option of the borrower, and, in spite of all experience, are yet indulged in, and enterprises entered on which are only balked by the sudden calling in of the loan.

Influential borrowers obtain a preference with the banks, and they are spared while others are sacrificed. The loans made to note-brokers are of the most dangerous character, and have the effect of lowering the rate of discount when made, and raising it when called in, to an extreme which would not otherwise take place. Many—the majority of note-brokers—have not sufficient capital for their business, and borrow on call what they employ in discounts, trusting to the chapter of accidents to carry them through without a loss; but often the market turns against them, and they are obliged to resell the paper at a loss to repay their borrowed money—thus making the market still further, and making the stringency more stringent.

This chapter of accidents might be made profitably the subject of a distinct and separate article.

The chapter of accidents is too much trusted everywhere, in every department of business, and even of morals. The method, the principle, the systematic action, which sound thinking would indicate as the only safe rule of success, is scouted by the many, and a sort of faith in one's good luck seems the only principle of action, taking advantage of the temporary circumstances of the time. This is no sure road to success in life, but it is apparent in men's actions every day—even in banking. How different in the mode of action adopted by the various banks. The Greenwich Bank thinks it safe to bank on a specie basis of only 13 5 per cent. of its liabilities. The Bank of the State does not think it less than 44 2 per cent. is enough; while the present average of all the banks is 25 per cent. The banks of Louisiana are forced by the Legislature of that State to have a minimum of 33⅓ per cent. for their basis of banking.

And this is little enough. A less per centage of specie is an undue expansion of credit and banking. The Greenwich Bank of course trusts to its chapter of accidents, and by its course of action has to lean and depend upon the other banks for supplies of specie in times of danger. It argues that the other banks would never let it go down, from a sense of their own safety.

Again, in the mode of granting discounts, how different is the action of the various banks.

In times of crisis, the safest business is found to be that of discounting the small notes or notes of moderate amounts. The large notes are the most dangerous, and this should dictate the general rule of action in smooth times. But one or two large firms of banking houses, it is well known, control certain large banks, and they get all the accommodation they want, and the smaller but actually safer houses go without, except when, as at the present time, money is flush all around.

The large speculators on the Bourse—brokers, so called, but doing no commission business, and engaged in heavy speculations, are enabled by their bank connections to obtain loans for their speculations, to the exclusion of legitimate traders and of speculators who have no bank connections.

There is a great deal of humbug in the system adopted by the banks, many of which are got up by borrowers and debtors on a large scale, to enable them to float large liabilities.—The time is now approaching when legitimate trade will require more assistance in discount, and it is to be hoped the banks will not place it out of their power to do this, by giving undue accommodation to speculation to overgrown houses.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 4, 1860.

FREIGHTS—Rates steady. Propeller Pittsburgh, corn to Buffalo at 5c; brig Badger State and schr E. S. J. Bemis wheat to Buffalo at 5½c; schr Rival corn to Kingston at 7½c; schr Armada, corn to Dunkirk at 5c; schr Quickstep corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr San Jacinto, same cargo and place on p. t.

FLOUR—Receipts 2447 brls. Shipments 1330 brls. Market moderately active. Sales were: 100 brls (brand not given) at $4.65 del.; 20 brls superfine Red at $4.56 del.; 10 brls "Ionic" choice Spring extra on p. t.; 170 brls "Galesburg" do and 160 brls do, (brand not given) at $4.60 del.; 78 brls "Lee County" superfine at $3.60 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 64,037 bush. Shipments 33,537 bush. Market active and advanced ½@1c. Sales were as follows: 3,000 bush No. 1 Red Winter at $1 00½ in store. 3,000 bush do at $1.01 in store; 4,000 bush No. 2 do at 96c in store; 1000 bush do at 97c in store; 5,000 bush do at 97½c in store; 1,000 bush No 2 Spring at 90c in store; 2,000 bush do at 90½c in store; 4,000 bush do at 90¾c in store; 20,000 bush do at 91c in store; 600 bush Rejected Spring at 78c in store; 700 bush do at 78½c in store; 1,000 bush do at 79c in store; 1,500 bush do at 80c in store; 300 bush do at 80c on track; 700 bush Spring, by sample, at 93½c on track; 150 bags No. 1 Spring at 95½c on track.

CORN—Receipts, 69,024 bush. Shipments, 95,938 bush. Market firm and ¼@½c better. Sales were as follows: 2,000 bush No. 2 Canal at 44½c afloat; 6,000 bush No. 1 Railroad at 45½c f. o. b.; 15,000 bush No. 2 do at 44½c f. o. b.; 15,000 bush No 1 at 43c in store; 2,500 bush do at 43¼c in store; 4,000 bush do at 43½c in store; 14,000 bush No. 2 at 42c in store; 12,000 bush do at 42½c in store; 5,000 bush do at 42½c in store; 1,500 bush Rejected at 40c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 5,518 bush. No shipments. Market active at a decline of 3@4c. Sales were: 1,000 bush No. 1 at 25c in store; 1,100 bush do at 25c f. o. b.; 800 bush do at 23½c in store; 1,050 bush do at 23c in store; 5,000 bush do at 22c in store; 4,000 bush Rejected at 20c in store.

RYE—Receipts 1,108 bu. No shipments. Market firm, with a fair demand. Sales were: 800 bu. No. 1 at 42½c in store; 150 bags do. at 54c on track; 400 bu. No. 2 at 50½c in store; 350 bu. do. at 51c delivered.

BARLEY—Receipts 80 bu. No shipments. Market quiet. Sales: 144 bags No. 1 at 45c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts 42 bbls. Sales: 150 bbls city manufacture at 18c; 150 bbls country at 17½c.

BUTTER—Market steady with a fair shipping inquiry for common to good firkin at 8½@10c. Choice Dairy in fair demand at 11@11½c.

EGGS—Moderately active at 7@7½c ₩ doz.

FISH—Market dull. No. 1 hf bbls Whitefish $3.00, No. 2 $2.75; No. 1 Trout $2.75, No. 2 do. $2.50.

HIDES—Receipts 4,745 lbs. Market steady at the following quotations: Green 5@6c, Green Salted 6½@7c, Kip 7½c, Calf 8c, Dry Salted 10@11c, Dry Flint 13@14c.

PELTS—Sheared 12½@25c. Lamb skins 30@35c. Old Wool Pelts $1.00@1.37½.

POTATOES—The market is very quiet, and sales are only in retail lots at 20@30c, according to quality.

POULTRY—Live Chickens $1.50@1.75 ₩ doz; Turkeys 5@6½c ₩ lb.

Foreign Markets.

PER AUSTRALIAN.] [LIVERPOOL, July 24.

FLOUR—Had advanced 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat had advanced 1@2d. Corn steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Lard firm at 56s@60s.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin steady at 4s. Spirits Turpentine 31s@31s 6d.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet. Coffee steady.

LONDON MARKET, July 24.—Wheat advanced 1s. Sugar steady. Tea dull and unchanged. Tallow dull at 53s. Wool—Sale progressing, and prices tending upward.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 24.—Slightly upward and easier, with a moderate demand. Consols closed at 93⅜.

Money [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 22.—Consols 93⅜@93⅝.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

FLOUR—Scarcely so much doing, but the market, notwithstanding, is firm, with a pretty good export and moderate home trade demand. Sales 14,000 bbls at $5.16@5.20 for super state; $5.25@5.30 for extra state; $5.15@5.25 for super western; $5.30@5.50 for common to medium extra do; $5.50@6.40 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio; closing steady. Canadian flour [illegible] at $5.30@5.40, with [illegible] for common to choice super [illegible] at $5.50@6.20 for common to choice super.

WHISKY—Market quiet. Sales 350 bbls at 21c, and last evening 400 bbls, also at 21c.

GRAIN—Wheat less active, but prices without striking change. Sales 25,000 Spring State at $1.18@1.18; 6,800 new white Indiana at $1.37@1.33; 15,000 good Milwaukee club at $1.26 in store; 6,800 poor white Canadian at $1.25@1.27; 14,000 new red winter Western at $1.25; 12,000 new amber delivered at $1.32; 7,000 new white southern at $1.37@1.40. Rye quiet. Corn opened quiet and closed rather lower. Sales 18,000 bu at 63@63½ for common to good round mixed western; sound western yellow. Oats dull at 37@39 for western and Canadian; 39@39½ for State.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy. Sales 450 bbls at $19.12@19.25 for new mess; 18 50 for old do; 14.00 for new prime; 12.50 for old. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 250 bbls at $4@4.75 for country prime; $4.75@5.50 for do mess; $8@10.50 for repacked mess; $10@12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef do [illegible]. Beef hams very quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm, with small sales at 9c for shoulders; 11@11½c for hams. Lard quiet and firm. Sales 250 bbls at 12½@13½c; 100 kegs at 13½c. Butter in demand for export and home consumption at 10@15c for Ohio; 10@19c for State. Cheese steady.

GROCERIES—Molasses very dull, and prices without important change. Coffee quiet, but firm at 14¾@18½c for Rio; 16½@23c for Java; 14c for St. Domingo, with small sales. Sugar quiet and steady. Sales 270 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 6¾c, and 70 boxes Havana at 14c.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, August 4.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, dull. Sales, 5,000 bu new white winter at $1 12½; 8,000 new red winter at $1.09½. Corn steady. Sales in fair demand. Sales, 75,000 bu at 50c. Oats, small sales at 33@34c.

WHISKY—19c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 40c for flour, 12½c for wheat, 11½c for corn to New York.

IMPORTS—5,100 bbls flour, 86,000 bu wheat, 384,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats. No returns from Canal Collector, being Saturday evening.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Aug. 4.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand. Sales 32,000 bu new western winter, to arrive, on private terms. Corn steady. Sales 6400 bu Ills. at 51½c. Other grades quiet.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights unchanged—37c for flour; 8c for wheat; 7½c for corn to New York.

IMPORTS—4:6 bbls flour; 16,000 bu wheat; 65,000 bu of corn.

EXPORTS—1679 bbls flour; 2000 bu wheat; 19,560 bu corn; 8,800 bu oats.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............August 4.

Stmr Gazelle, Bultin, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Brown, St. Joseph, 1,650 railroad ties, 12 m lumber.
Prop C. Mears, Ryerson, Big Sauble, 120 m lumber.
Prop Allegheny, Boyington, Buffalo, 220 m lumber, 9 pkgs fish.
Prop Pittsburg, Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Fred Hill, Ferdinand, Milwaukee, light.
Bark Hans Crocker, Fitzgerald, Peshtigo, 240 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Brig C P Williams, Carey, Buffalo, 220 m lumber.
Brig Alexander Mitchell, Hutchinson, Buffalo, sundries.
Brig Terese, Ferris, Green Bay, 160 m lumber.
Schr Elbe, Rugger, South Haven, 60 cds wood.
Schr Joseph Dresden, Finnegan, Crawford's Pier, 70 cords wood.
Schr Storm, Howard, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Kenosha, Long, Collingwood, sundries.
Schr H Rand, McHara, Port Sheldon, 80 cds wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Carson, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Imperial, Brant, Buffalo, light.
Schr Isabel, Richardson, Manitowoc, 785 m lumber.
Schr Heligoland, Ackermann, Muskegon, 74 m lumber.
Schr Imperial, Carey, Buffalo, 260 m lumber.
Schr C P Williams, Carey, Buffalo, 220 m lumber.
Schr Magic, McNamara, Grand Haven, 20 m lumber.
Schr Wolder, Warring, Bridge Pier, 35 m staves.
Schr Illinois, Rusk, Racine, 1,300 brls.
Schr E. M. Holt, Peterson, Point Sauble, 80 m sq timber, 50 cds shingle bolts.

CLEARED...........Aug. 4.

Stmr Gazelle, Bultin, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Iowa, Jones, Oswego, 28,500 bu corn, 1000 pigs lead, 100 bxs starch.
Prop Colonist, Moss, Montreal, 13,152 bu wheat, 653 bbls flour, 7 bbls tallow.
Prop Globe, Pratt, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat, 675 bags and 5,600 bu corn, 4,604 bu oats, 15 bbls flour, 25 bags meal 1 bx goods.
Prop Pittsburg, Beckwith, Buffalo, 1650 bu corn, 300 bbls flour.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Port Colborne, 15,180 bu wheat, 600 bu corn.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 17,000 bu corn, 35 bbls flour, 125 bags beans, 50 tons iron.
Brig Rio Grande, Larkin, Buffalo, 18,460 bu corn.
Schr W. G. Grant, Grate, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Mediterranean, Morely, Sarnia, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr James Cochrane, Bowman, Oswego, 16,800 bu corn.
Schr Quickstep, Blyden, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Fred Hill, Ferdinand, Buffalo, 10,500 bu wheat.
Schr Armada, Dunroy, Dunkirk, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr John Thurney, Lalley, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Sasco, Wood, Port Colborne, 15,580 bu corn.
Schr Nelson, Becker, Oswego, 5,000 bu of corn, 7,187 bu of wheat.

Passed Detroit

UP—Props Northern Light, Cataract, Missouri, Burlington; bark Clayton, Ocean Wave; brigs Seminole, Swan; schrs Algerine, G. Steele, Bonnie Boon, Highland Chief, Hercules, M. Ballard, Wild Rover, Collingwood, Sacramento, Rebecca, D O Dickenson, R B Hubbard, Curlew, Arcturus, Montezuma, Reindeer, T J Bronson, Myrtle, W F Allen, Contest, Huntress, H Young, M E Mussey, Col Fremont.

DOWN—Props Niagara, Racine; brigs New York, Saxon; schr Seabird, Metropolis, Delos, DeWolf, Mountaineer, Pueblo, Nebraska.

Through Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, July 31st, 8 P. M.—The following vessels passed during the last 24 hours:

UP—Syracuse, Thornton, Sirius, S A Douglas.

DOWN—Northumberland, Ware.

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Cleared, schr Fremont, Chicago, light.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—Arrived, Prop Mendota, Crosby, Chicago. Cleared, prop Acme, Hathaway, Chicago; prop Galena, Steele, Chicago; schr H H Williams, Phillips, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

FREIGHT CONTRACT.—We learn from the Buffalo Express that Capt. Frank Perew has chartered his fine bark Invincible for four trips from Chicago with wheat, at 6, 8, 10 and 12 cents, being an average of 9 cts for the four trips. These figures are significant of showing confidence in an upward movement.—Detroit Tribune.

☞ The propeller Racine, Captain Brett, passed to-day with a large load of freight and about 60 passengers. Capt. B. reports having met a large number of vessels on Lake Huron. He also reports a very dense fog on the east end of Presque Isle. No other news of interest.—*Ib.*

☞ The schooner Gerrit Smith will by to-morrow night complete her repairs at Campbell & Owen's dock, which will cost about $400. She did not have to go into dry-dock. The Gerrit Smith is out of dry dock, and will leave for Chicago to-morrow or next day.—*Ib.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australian.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 4, 5 P. M.—The Australian with details of Liverpool dates of the 24th, has arrived.

There is nothing new from Syria. Intervention by the great Powers was expected.

The Princess Frederick William had been confined with a daughter.

Naples has ordered the withdrawal of all her troops from Sicily.

Three Dutch men-of-war are ordered to Beyrout.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies had presented an address to the King, congratulating him on the completion of the 29th year of his reign.

[Storm in New York prevents getting more Eastern news.—OP.]

North Carolina Election.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 4.—The returns from North Carolina come in slowly. Ellis' majority in Granville county is 150, and the Democratic legislative ticket is elected. Hartford county is reported as a gain for Ellis of 135. Warren county gives an increased majority for Ellis, and the Democratic legislative ticket is elected. Halifax county gives a gain for Ellis. Carroll county, Pool gains slightly. New Hanover county, Pool gains slightly. Oregon county, Pool gains 200. Rowan county, large gains for Pool, and Fisher is defeated for the Senate—a Democratic loss. Wake county—Pool gains 680. Forsyth county—large gains for Pool. Randolph county—small gains for Pool. Orange county—Pool 1,238, Ellis 1,109. The whole Opposition legislative ticket is elected—a gain of 12 members. Wayne Co.—Ellis 1,374, Pool 420. Brunswick Co.—Ellis 1,549, Pool 713. Hampson Co.—Ellis 1,031; Pool 580. Dublin Co.—Ellis 1,300; Pool 197. Columbus Co.—Ellis' majority 165—a Democratic loss. Edgecombe Co.—Ellis' gain 180. Carteroll Co.—the opposition elect a Senator and Member of the Commons; both gained. Ellis gain in Mecklenberg, Wilson and Nash counties. Davison Co.—Ellis 884; Pool 1,240. Forsyth Co.—Ellis 1,015; Pool 1,028. Mecklenberg Co.—Ellis 1,003; Pool 650. Cabarrus Co.—Pool's majority about 250. Guilford Co.—Ellis 550; Pool 2,121. Alamance Co.—Ellis 771; Pool 793. Wake Co.—complete, Ellis 1,400; Pool 1,593—a heavy Democratic loss. Johnson Co.—Ellis 1,134; Pool 860. The losses and gains are estimated by the vote of 1858, between Ellis and McRae, when Ellis was elected by 16,885. The gains for Pool are heavy, but insufficient to affect the result. Well informed parties give the State to the Democrats by from 8,000 to 10,000.

The Prince of Wales.

Consul Archibald has called a meeting of British residents for Monday evening next, to adopt measures for a welcome to the Prince of Wales on his visit to New York. A special dispatch to the *Times* from St. John's, says the Prince drove to his temporary residence between files of men extending a mile, composed of military, fire companies, societies, both houses of Parliament, &c. After he passed, both ranks formed a procession, with banners flying, while the bells of the city were ringing. Inside the gate were two thousand school children—the girls in white, and the boys in black—who sang the national anthem and strewed bouquets on the roadway. All the time the streets were crammed. The shops were closed and the shipping dressed with flags.

Formalities are being gradually discontinued, and at Windsor the Prince dined at the same table with the members of Parliament and Press, who accompanied him.

It has been determined that the whole West India squadron, now at Halifax, shall go to Quebec and Montreal.

The Prince in the afternoon crossed the harbor in a ferry boat, and returned by the Suspension Bridge over the Falls of the St. John. The members of the Government, several members of the Legislature, the Mayors of Halifax, Boston, &c., dined with him in the evening.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Councilmen last night refused to concur in the Japanese appropriation by 17 to 6. A motion to reconsider subsequently prevailed, and the matter comes up again.

At an affray at 178 Greenwich street, last night, George Thorp and Wm. Hitchings were stabbed. Several others participated. Politics was the cause.

Mrs. Thomas Fowler committed suicide by arsenic at Kingston a day or two since.

The body of Jacob Smith was found in the woods near Rosendale, Ulster Co., Tuesday, evidently murdered, being badly mutilated.

All the bodies of the persons drowned in the Black River at Watertown have been recovered. That of Mrs. Primeau was the last.

The *Tribune* Washington correspondence says it is said there is trouble about the accounts of Jacob Forney late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah. Whether it is default, remains to be seen.

The *Times* despatch says eight full State census returns are only received. Ohio shows an increase of only 300,000 since 1850.

Great Storm at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4.—A very heavy storm of wind and rain passed over this city last evening. It reached its greatest force about 4½ o'clock. It was accompanied by a terrific thunder and lightning storm. The most serious injury inflicted was the complete demolishing of Withey's carriage manufactory, on Washington street, near the square. The principal building, a three-story brick was thrown almost bodily to the ground with a terrible crash, burying in the ruins a large number of valuable carriages and wagons. The loss is estimated at $12,000 or $15,000. The lightning set fire to the stable belonging to Mr. Wm. Crowder, which was totally destroyed with a portion of its contents. His loss is not severe. A chimney on Corneau and Dillers drug store, building was blown down and fell through the roof doing damage to the amount of several hundred dollars. The new Republican Wigwam, was slightly damaged, the awning which covered the peak of the roof, being torn into ribbons. A great deal of injury to unfinished buildings, chimneys, trees, and shrubbery has suffered in other portions of the city, the amount of which is impossible now to estimate.

Trip of the Great Eastern to Old Point Comfort, Va.

POINT COMFORT, Aug. 4.—The Great Eastern passed Cape Henry at 5 o'clock last evening. She was met and saluted by steamers crowded with passengers. The ship was making fifteen knots an hour, beating all the boats. The weather was delightful. She arrived here at six o'clock, when her salute was returned from the guns of Fort Monroe. The excitement is great.

There were 108 passengers. At a meeting held on board, complimentary resolutions were passed relative to the ship, her officers, management, fare, &c. There has been a grand time on board last night and to-day, including music and a ball, and immense crowds are now on board from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Old Point Comfort.

The Chicago Zouaves at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Zouaves arrived at six o'clock this morning, and were escorted by the Washington Light Infantry to Brown's Hotel, where they breakfasted, and took the steamer for Mount Vernon at eight o'clock. They return at twelve o'clock, and after dining, will visit the President, and subsequently drill in front of the City Hall.

Gold Discoveries in Southern Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Advices from Minititlan report that the gold mines in the vicinity of Santa Maria are yielding eight cents to the pan. The mines are accessible by land or water. Distance about 160 miles from Minititlan. Crews of vessels are deserting and going to the mines.

A Disappearance.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Chas. McDougall, of the firm of West & McDougall, commission merchants of this city, disappeared last night, accompanied by the book-keeper. It is stated that they took $35,000 belonging to the firm. The house has been doing an extensive produce business, and had a large Southern and Western patronage.

Locomotive Explosion.

HAMILTON, C. W., Aug. 3.—As the Toronto train was leaving here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the locomotive boiler burst, throwing the engine and tender off the track. The engine-driver was only bruised, and the fireman scalded, but the passengers were not hurt.

Republicanism in Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., August 4.—At the Republican demonstration in this city, this evening, a pole was raised, cannons fired, and speeches made by Hon. Alfred Caldwell, A. B. Campbell, editor of the *Intelligencer*, and others.

An Escape.

Philadelphia, August 4.

Col. J. Buchanan Cross, the noted forger, escaped from the custody of the Tip Staff porter this A. M. while on the way to court to receive sentence. There is no trace, as yet, of his whereabouts.

Fire in Malden.

BOSTON, August 4.—A large stable in Malden, owned by the Barrett heirs, was burned this morning with six horses. The lower story was used for the storage of logwood and chemicals for a dye house. Loss $8,000; partially insured.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The steamships Bremen and Vigo sailed for Europe to-day, taking $970,000 in specie.

The Rivers.

PEKIN, Aug. 4.—Heavy rains. River raised 2 inches. Water on bar 33 inches.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 4.—River 50 inches. Wind NW. Clear. Thermometer 84.

GOLD IN VERMONT.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Springfield, Vt., represents the gold diggings in that region as being quite productive. One company of five men took out $100 in five days. The amount taken out last season by this company was $2,300. A Mr. Hankerson took out last season $1,700. Two nuggets were taken out recently, one of ten dollars and the other of three and a half. At another place one hundred men were employed, averaging three dollars a day to a man—some clearing ten dollars and others nothing.

—We complain of high prices; what would we say if we had to pay what they do in Paris? Fillet of beef, 48 cents per lb. (!); rump steak, (and fearfully tough they are), 28 cents per lb.; inferior beef for making soup (bone included,) 18 cents per lb; ordinary joints of veal and mutton are 22 cents the lb.; salmon sold at 24 cents the lb.; a single mackerel costs 24 cents. Vegetable and fruit were never known to be so dear as now.

—Gold jewelry is much worn by the ladies in Europe this season. The English papers are ridiculing the profusion of ornaments, and one of the London journals says:

We cannot believe that this yellow invasion of earrings, waistbands and buckles is destined for a long existence; for if such were the case European ladies would eventually look more like the fair sex in New England than denizens of that quarter of the globe in which civilization has hitherto been marching hand in hand with good taste.

Important Postal Regulations.

Postmaster General Holt has just transmitted a series of new and highly important regulations to the postmasters in this city, in common with postmasters generally, we presume, which we deem of the utmost importance to the public. Especially would we enjoin upon business men to not only read the following attentively, but preserve it for reference. Newspapers throughout the country will consult the interests of the public by giving it as much publicity as possible:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

The following is a recent enactment of Congress: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person shall indorse on any letter his or her name, and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned, by mail, to said writer; and no such letter shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post office of the writer, and there remain uncalled for one quarter."

Under this law the postmaster will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has endorsed his or her name, and place of residence, without direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned, by mail, to such writer, after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the time for holding a letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

The law, strictly interpreted, requires that the name and residence of the writer shall be written on the letter.

A simple business card printed on a letter letter is therefore not to be regarded, unless a person shall indorse on it, in writing, his or her name as writer thereof, agreeably to the terms of the law.

The date of receiving such letters must be carefully stamped or written on them, and also the dates when required.

A regular account must be kept of letters returned, showing the name and address of the writer, to whom sent, the date of remaining, and the name of the person to whom originally addressed, with the periods during which they remained uncalled for. A similar account should be kept of "returned letters" received. In making up mails, the number of such letters sent should be specially noted on post bills.

Across the face of such letters should be plainly written or stamped the words, "Returned to writer."

Such letters are in no case to be advertised, either at the office to which originally addressed or at the one to which returned.

No additional postage is chargeable for returning letters to the writers.

The following acts have also been passed, and are now in force, viz:

AN ACT authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire, and in relation to the postage on drop letters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the second clause of section third of the act of the thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, establishing the rates of postage on printed matter, is hereby so modified as to read as follows, viz:

"SECOND. There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name, the date when the subscription expires, and the address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That on all drop letters delivered within the limits of any city or town by carriers, under the authority of the Post Office Department, one cent each shall be charged for the receipt and delivery of said letters, and no more.

Approved April 3, 1860.

Sections in Post Office appropriation act, approved June 15, 1860:

* * * * *Provided, however,* That where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers shall not exceeding one cent each, the whole of which shall be paid to them for their services, provided, and the Postmaster may establish boxes for the delivery of letters in any stations in the suburbs of cities, provided it can be done without loss to the department or injury to the service; and any net revenue derived from the rent of said boxes may be applied by him towards the payment of the expenses of collecting letters or towards the increase of the carriers' fund, as he may deem just and equitable.

The first section of the act of third April authorizes publishers of newspapers and periodicals to state upon their respective publications the date when the subscription expires.

The second section provides that the postage upon drop letters shall be but one cent, notwithstanding they may be delivered by carriers. This postage should *be prepaid by stamps*; and when the letter, thus prepaid, is taken to or delivered from the office by carrier, the postmaster will credit the whole of the postage to the carrier's fund, and charge the same to the Department.

The proviso in the first section of the act of 15th June, 1860, requires postmasters to deliver newspapers or periodicals to clubs from a furnished list, when the list, *with a quarter's postage in advance*, is handed to them, but not otherwise. This modifies section 141 of General Regulations.

The second section of said act reduces the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers to one cent, and authorizes the establishment of boxes at side stations.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, MUST BE FULLY PREPAID by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional, and the senders do not wish to prepay. Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., to foreign countries, should, therefore, ascertain at the office of mailing what is the exact postage in each case, and affix to the covers postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon.

J. HOLT, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, July 23, 1860.

THE CITY.

WIDE AWAKES, ATTENTION.—A Special Meeting of the Chicago Wide Awake Club will be held on this, Monday evening, to make arrangements to receive the Wide Awake clubs from the country, which are to arrive on Tuesday evening, and also for a street drill. It is important for every man to be present and understand the programme of to-morrow. Wide-Awake Hall, 39 Lake street.

By order Ex. Com.

G. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

NORTH SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The Republicans of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards will meet in convention on this (Monday) evening at the temporary "Headquarters" on North Clark street, near Ontario, No. 147. The election of permanent officers and other important matters will come before the meeting.

A. C. HESSING, President.

BENJ. F. MILLERD, Sec'y.

ATTENTION, FIRE BRIGADE.—All the active, honorary and ex-members are requested to meet at the Brigade Rooms in North Market Hall, on Monday evening, at 7½ P. M., for drill, and to complete arrangements for participating in the reception of the U. S. Zouave Cadets. Members will appear in uniform, as far as possible. Let every man be on hand punctually.

S. B. RAYMOND, Capt.

LINCOLN RANGERS!—It is earnestly desired to have a full attendance at the Armory this (Monday) evening at eight o'clock. Let every member be present, as the business in relation to the parades contemplated during the week must be finished. It is necessary, and it is the duty of every member to be present at this meeting.

By order,

C. W. BARKER, Adjutant.

JOSEPH T. JANES, Secretary.

[Correspondence, Press and Tribune.]

Editors Press and Tribune:

I should like to know if the editurs of the herald gets pay or thanked for What grate bisiness they do in Reporting Us poor conductors on madison & Randolph st horse Rail Way if they do not they had better bee in sum other proffitable bisiness than that We Always thot that the editurs of the herrald Was Respectuble and deasont but now We find out different any body that Will fetch them selves down so low as to do such a bisiness aught to bee hung and the propritors of the H R W are gust as bad to here to such Reports as those

an ole conductur

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES.—It cannot be successfully denied that the celebrated Sewing Machines of Taggart & Farr's Patent, at $35 and $40, are fast taking the precedence over all others as the practical and reliable machine for the million. They have now grown to be the Great Rebuke to the high-priced monopolizing sewing machine companies, and while the host of cheap machines dare not claim equality with these, the most perfect and costly ones cannot boast any practical excellence over them, and are driven to great exertion, and sometimes great misrepresentations to maintain equality.

The Taggart & Farr machines gain their great advantage over the costly ones by the perfect ease with which inexperienced and unskilled persons can manage them, and by the extreme simplicity and strength of their mechanism.

Now may your rich companies, who have held sway for years, look well to their laurels; for these $35 and $40 machines are not only going into all classes of families and shops before them, but are actually doing the work in many families and shops where the costly machines are set aside in the corner, and are idle spectators of their own defeat.

This does not prove the inferiority of these costly machines, by any means; they are really good when well understood, but it does prove that these new machines are much more easily managed, less liable to disorder and always ready to work.

Throughout the great Northwest, crops promise more than abundance, and we predict that thousands of farmers will invest a few bushels of wheat in the Taggart & Farr sewing machine this fall. It is well known among them in many sections, and all will receive a descriptive circular, strongly backed by testimony from all classes; a list of prices and a beautiful set of samples of sewing by addressing the proprietors, Cornell & Co., of Chicago.

Trade in the Taggart & Farr machines is just as established and steady as the trade in grain, pork or flour, and we believe the machines will always be in as good demand. Cornell & Co., the proprietors in the North and West, are old residents of Chicago, and have long been established in the sewing machine business, and their reputation for prompt and fair dealing is second to none. They study the interests of their customers, and will make their machines give satisfaction; this it is which has given them the leading position in the trade. We know them and their machines, and earnestly commend both to all who are in want of a valuable household necessity, which has wrought its own great success.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Democratic Meeting.

We, the undersigned, friendly to the nominations of "BRECKINRIDGE & LANE," as the candidates of *the Democratic Party*, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States, will meet at "Kingsbury Hall," on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing a "HICKORY CLUB," with a view to the election of our candidates in the coming campaign.

In favor of the UNION OF THE STATES, *and for the* CONSTITUTION OF OUR COUNTRY, *as we received it from our fathers,* we subscribe ourselves:

Chicago, August 1st, 1860.

H H Forsyth,	J K Fisher,
John C Ambler,	Sam Ashton,
H E Norton,	S T Hosmer,
C O Marsh,	J S Thompson,
Geo. Grosvenor,	C H Day,
D D Nichols,	H A Wynkoop,
S R Hobbs,	T K Kelly,
W B Dickson,	Fred Dickinson,
H Butler,	Jacob Newsome,
V A Turpin,	Owen McCarthy,
C N Mims,	J S Beaubien,
Wm Beaubien,	W O Osgood,
H S Wheeler,	J Binn,
Robt Rae,	H Pease,
C W Belden,	C I DuMoulin,
E I Dubois,	J L Anderson,
P B Lawson,	John E Strildron,
W O Hern,	John H Litchfield,
John McCarthy,	Lewis Spigel,
George Sawin,	Thomas Adams,
J H Graves,	R W Shaw,
Jas D Toohey,	Bernard McCarthy,
Callaghan McCarthy,	Morgan O'Brien,
Humphrey Moynihan,	P Nugent,
W H Leighton,	J W Pendry,
Jas Roche,	J T Kelly,
W H Williams,	Thomas Armstrong,
Samuel Dean,	G S Bullock,
H Fricke,	Wm J Dunn,
J L Hayward,	J Gernon,
David Green,	J P Sharp,
J D Robinson,	Terence O'Brien,
Jas Speed, Jr,	E A Bennett,
Thompson Campbell,	Henry S Fitch,
J M Green,	D Benton,
Dan'l O'Connell,	Oliver Grosvenor,
V H Eschne,	Mich'd Mackway,
Lawrence Mackin,	J F Oram,
R J Blattner,	Ira Wheeler,
L S Everett,	Chas Skinner,
Chas Duandoff,	A Gross,
James Barrell,	Geo Gleerup,
Sam'l A Kean,	Dan'l A Gage,
Wm Dixon,	J W Mitchell,
T B Fynch,	P M Clowry,
John B Day,	S H Stowell,
S C Schreyer,	A Heller,
John Meyer,	G O Armstrong,
John Gerlack,	Dan'l P Currier,
E I Higgins,	Jas Hersch,
J G Sawyer,	Jas Harris,
J W Barnard,	S H Shapley,
J O'Sullivan,	C Chapman,
W H Doane,	J W Baldwin,
M Dinnen,	F A White,
Isaac Conroe,	J P Gorman,
Otis Field,	J P Cook,
Geo W Ashton,	T J Clarke,
Edw'd Donahoe,	P Ford,
A Peugeot,	P O'Regan,
J Andrews,	Jas B Danforth,
Ralph Church,	Sam'l Crane,
J H Eaton,	J Wayne,
R W Everett,	J P Porter,
Geo W Williams,	H Cunningham,
M Riordon,	J T Dudley,
John Yankee,	P T Hogan,
Robt Bradley,	H Hildebrecht,
J L Root,	C B Smith,
Chas Beebe,	O Phney,
O Bronson,	M O'Sullivan,
C B Edward,	John Brooks,
E r Morse,	Windsor Wright,
E A Wakfield,	J W Loomis,
A Prince,	C W Houghton,
Henry Johnson,	E Powers,
G Ladd,	H H Loddington,

E W Dean and others.

The meeting will be addressed, after its organization, by Hon. Thomson Campbell, Hon. H. S. Fitch and others.

All friends of the cause are invited to be present.

Mechanics' Institute Fair and Exhibition.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am glad to notice that the Chicago Mechanics' Institute are to hold a Fair and Exhibition this fall; in looking over their circular, which seems to hold out ample inducements for competitors, this thought has occurred to me; Are the Board of Directors of the Institute *fully awake* to the importance of their enterprise, not only as it relates to the prosperity of their Society, but also to its influence to promote the permanent prosperity of our young and growing city?

The importance of such exhibitions is everywhere acknowledged, and their recurrence enables us to measure with unerring certainty the progress in Manufactures and Arts; and while the thousands who attend them as spectators have their taste gratified and improved, the artizan, the manufacturer and the inventor derive especial advantage by having the results of their exertions thus brought into competition, and are stimulated to greater improvement in design and execution.

Chicago has the largest inland grain trade of any city in the world, but its real benefit in enriching her people is greatly overrated. The same may be said of her great lumber trade.—Our experience for the past few years has proved beyond a doubt that we must develop to a greater extent other resources of wealth, if we ever expect to see Chicago the great and prosperous city we have promised for her future.

Cincinnati made the anxious inquiry years ago—"upon what does my future growth depend?" And she found an answer that will apply equally as well to us. Encourage manufacturing enterprises in every branch of business that can be made to pay. A broad field for the investment of capital and labor, when our various resources are considered. Our streets are thronged with the moneyless, out of work. Let them find employment in cotton and woolen factories, in workshops embracing every department of mechanic arts. Feed them and their hungry families with the produce of our Western agriculturalists, and in exchange furnish the latter with our manufactured implements of husbandry, and the various other products of our handiwork, so necessary to the comforts and embellishments of civilized life.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the State of the weather for the week, as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner Canal, Chicago:

Date.	7 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.
Sunday, July 29	70	72	72
Monday, July 30	73	81	79
Tuesday, July 31	73	84	81
Wednesday, August 1	71	76	76
Thursday, August 2	70	79	75
Friday, August 3	74	79	80
Saturday, August 4	76	80	74

FEMALE BURGLARY.—Thursday evening the premises of H. K. Stratford, M. D., No. 112 Monroe street, were burglariously entered by a female woman, or at least a person dressed in skirts and calico. The entrance was effected by removing a window, sash and all, in the rear of the building. When Mr. S. was aroused he made his appearance upon the scene in *puris naturalibis*, or at least as nearly so as men generally sleep these warm nights. When the Doctor discovered the sex of the burglar, however, his modesty overcame him and he returned to dress, during which process the burglar-ess made good her escape, with her booty, consisting mainly of wearing apparel belonging to the female members of the family, and a few of the Doctor's shirts.—*Journal.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Now is the time to bring your Lard, Asiral, Camphene and Fluid Lamps, and have them altered to burn that economical and brilliant non-explosive light—Kerosene Oil—at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium—122 Clark street, between Washington and Madison sts.

jy 28 12t

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorater—the best in use. S. T. Hackley, agent, 302 State street.

je30-5m.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday morning, Aug. 4th, Mrs. BETSEY H. PITNEY, wife of Dr. Aaron Pitney, and sister of W. H. Brown, Esq.

MARRIED.

In Coldwater, Mich., August 1st, by Rev. M. A. Daugherty, of Grand Rapids, Mich., WALTER PICKENS, of Chicago, to Miss NELLIE M. DAUGHERTY of the former place.

Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Flora, Clay Co.	Monday,	Aug.	13
Newton, Jasper Co.	Tuesday,	"	14
Greenup, Cumberland Co.	Wednesday,	"	15
Effingham, Effingham Co.	Thursday,	"	16
Salem, Marion Co.	Friday,	"	17
Vandalia, Fayette Co.	Saturday,	"	18
Nashville, Washington Co.	Monday,	"	20
Tamaroa, Perry Co.	Tuesday,	"	21
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Monday,	"	27
Pulaski, Pulaski Co.	Tuesday,	"	28
Cairo, Alexander Co.	Wednesday,	"	29
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co.	Tuesday,	Sept.	4
Albion, Edwards Co.	Wednesday,	"	5
Fairfield, Wayne Co.	Thursday,	"	6
Carmi, White Co.	Friday,	"	7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co.	Saturday,	"	8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Wednesday,	"	12
Pittsfield, Pike Co.	Saturday,	"	22
Rushville, Schuyler Co.	Tuesday,	"	25
Vermont, Fulton Co.	Wednesday,	"	26
Carthage, Hancock Co.	Friday,	"	28
Galesburg, Knox Co.	Tuesday,	Oct.	2
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Tuesday,	"	9
Dixon, Lee Co.	Thursday,	"	4
Galena, Jo Daviess Co.	Saturday,	"	6
Lacon, Marshall Co.	Friday,	"	12
Washington, Tazewell Co.	Tuesday,	"	16
Havana, Mason Co.	Thursday,	"	18

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Augusta	Monday, August 13th.
Macomb	Tuesday, August 14th.
Blandinsville	Wednesday, August 15th.
Vermont	Thursday, August 16th.
Lewistown	Friday, August 17th.
Canton	Saturday, August 18th.
Elliville	Monday, August 20th.
Galesburg	Tuesday, August 21st.
Monmouth	Wednesday, August 22d.
Oquawka	Thursday, August 23d.

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

The Hon. Leonard Swett, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Burnt Prairie	Monday, August 6.
Carmi	Tuesday, August 7.
Grayville	Wednesday, August 8.
Mt. Carmel	Thursday, August 9.
Albion	Friday, August 10.
Olney	Saturday, August 11.

A First Rate Document.

A campaign document has been issued by the Republican State Central Committee, embracing the following matter:

CHAPTER I.—Letter of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, in support of Lincoln.

CHAPTER II.—The Three National Platforms—Republican, Douglas, and Breckinridge.

CHAPTER III.—The Wickliffe (slave code) Resolution adopted by the Douglas Baltimore Convention, with extracts from the Dred Scott Decision, from Douglas' "Grand Jury" Speech; from Col. Forney's Address to the People of Pennsylvania, etc.

CHAPTER IV.—Herschel V. Johnson's Record.

CHAPTER V.—Squatter Sovereignty and the African Slave Trade—Opinions of a Douglas Delegate from Georgia.

CHAPTER VI.—What "Popular Sovereignty" has done—Extract from Mr. Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16th, 1860.

CHAPTER VII.—Slavery in New Mexico—Serfdom of White Laborers.

CHAPTER VIII.—Slavery in Nebraska—Ineffectual Efforts of the Republicans in the Territorial Legislature to Abolish and Prohibit it; Successful Exertions of the Democracy to Preserve and Retain it.

CHAPTER IX.—All votes cast for Douglas are given practically to Breckinridge or Jo. Lane.

CHAPTER X.—"The Everlasting Nigger Question."

CHAPTER XI.—Lincoln's and Hamlin's Letters of Acceptance.

This valuable and effective document, which comprises the very essence of the campaign, is reduced to the dimensions of sixteen pages and can thus be afforded at a very low rate. It will be kept for sale at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office at the following prices: Two cents per single copy; 20 cents per dozen; $1.25 per hundred; $10 per thousand. Postage one cent per copy extra on packages of twenty or less—one-half cent per copy on all others.

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

We are informed that WILBUR M DAVIS, of Carmel, Maine, has obtained a Patent dated March 13, 1860, for a Wire Guard Tip, as an alleged improvement upon T. P. Mitchell's Tip, for the protection of the toes of Boots and Shoes, for which Letters Patent were granted to said Mitchell, January 5th, 1858, and in said and reissued December 7th, 1858.

All Tips made under said DAVIS' Patent infringes upon MITCHELL's Patent, and no one has a right to make or use them without a license from the undersigned, assignees of said Mitchell.

That parties may not be misled, we hereby give notice that we shall prosecute all persons who use or sell Tips made under the patent of said WILBUR M. DAVIS, without a license from us. CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

Boston, June 28, 1860. jy4c89-1m

RAGS! RAGS!—Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Bagging, Canvass, Old Books, Scrap Paper, Old Metals, &c., at 192 South Water street, Chicago.

jy26-2w WM. GILBERT.

TO MILL OWNERS.—The undersigned desires to rent a Flouring Mill, or would take a situation as head miller in a first-class mill. Good reference given of desired. Address A. F. COLBURN, Jefferson, Wis. jy23x2w

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company: There will be a meeting of the stockholders in this Company, held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 24th day of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary, upon the contract made on the 4th day of July last, between this Company and the foreign bondholders of the Northern Cross (now Quincy and Chicago) Railroad Company, and such other bondholders of said Company, as may afterwards become parties thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.

Chicago, July 24, 1860. jy25-d786-td

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois Patent) specially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses or a four horse engine; costs only $500 and weighs but 1,800 pounds, and can be packed in the mountains on mules, and worked all winter without water. We WARRANT this Mill to do 50 per cent. more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill.

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A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address post office box 1899, Chicago, Illinois, for further information.

DuBOIS & AUSTIN.

E. N. DU BOIS, IRA AUSTIN. jy17c700-oawly

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.—In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, &c., within and for the County of Providence, entered June 30, A. D. 1860, the undersigned hereby give notice that the time within which the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank were required to present the same to him has been extended to January 1, A. D. 1861, and that certificates of deposit will be given by him to all persons presenting, at his office, No. 25 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., any bills of said Bank, prior to that time.

Also, that a dividend of fifty cents on each dollar was ordered by said Court on all bills deposited with the Receiver on or before July 1, A. D. 1860; and that said dividend is now payable at the office of the Receiver on presentation of the certificates of deposit hereof or given.

CHARLES F. BROWNELL, Receiver of Mount Vernon Bank.

Providence, July 2, 1860. jy17c747-1t-eow-toJa1,'61

1860. New Crop 1860.

LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of flour at low rates. We have a new run of stone for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplain streets. ly14

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TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 200 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, at WM. LITTLE & CO., 122 South Water st.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, NO. 38 LA SALLE STREET,

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CONTENTS:

CHAPTER I.—EARLY LIFE.

His Ancestors—His Grandfather Murdered by Indians—His Parents—An Only Child—Adverse Circumstances—Western Schools Fifty Years Ago—Removal to Indiana—Work in the Forest—Letter-Writer for the Neighborhood—The First Grief—Character of his Mother—Reading the Scriptures—Self-educated—First Books—Interesting Incident of Boyhood—Early Western Preachers.

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CHAPTER VIII.—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST WITH DOUGLAS IN 1858.

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J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co., DOLE'S BUILDING, N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER STS., CHICAGO, ILLS. GENERAL BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

☞ Cash advances and returns promptly made.

REFERENCES—Capt. McClelland, Vice President Illinois Central R. R.; Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Hadduck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Forrest, Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CORRESPONDING HOUSE—J. L. Phipps & Co., New York. Heyworth, Pearce, Balmain & Co., Liverpool, England. mh10c5m

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading or property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co.

J. M. WILLIAMS. [ap20-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 218 South Water Street.

B. F. CULVER. [ja6 1860] C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 148 N. Water st., Clark-st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo. fe20 '60 ly

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Loomis' Building, Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give the personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. fe1 '60-ly

JOS. E. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

JESSE WELLER.......J. O. MELLEN.......J. J. MUDD.

Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in Store and on Shipments to our friends East and South. [ap9'60-ly

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street.

We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.

GEO. WEBSTER. [se2/60-ly] D. F. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY.

Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East.

SAML. SHACKFORD. [ang8-b483-ly] EDD. N. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, mh29'60 CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 214½ South Water street, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE.......WM. H. ROSE.......A. L. UNDERWOOD. de6 '59 ly

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 128 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au15-a196-y] R. STONE.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186......SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO......186

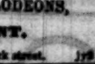
THOS. S. PHILLIPS.—WM. R. PHILLIPS.—R. D. VAN WAGENEN.

REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers Galesburg, Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Ill.; C. Runkle & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; M. S. Henry & Co., Bankers, Sterling, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago Ill.; Hemming & Woods, St. Louis, Mo.; George & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York. feb '60 ly

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 188 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions. [ly30-ly-d909

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

W. W. KIMBALL,



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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.

GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

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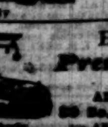
Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street. jy8



FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES!

SOLD BY

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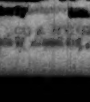

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Premium Scales!

Manufactured by

ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,

50 So. Canal-st., Chicago.

All kinds of Scales repaired.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860

7.30 a.m.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday—via the old line.

8.00 p.m.—Night Express—daily except Saturday—via old line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points in the interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canadas.

The 7:30 a.m. train connects at Cleveland at 9 p.m., with Steamers METROPOLIS and CITY OF BUFFALO, connecting with next morning train out of Buffalo.

Salisbury's Patent Ventilation and Dusters on all day trains.

☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route to N. Y. and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, 55 Dearborn street, and at the depot.

Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 am. and 10.35 pm. Arrive at Chicago at 5.00 am. and 5.00 pm.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis, without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors. GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE. Elegant Sleeping Cars in Night Trains.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets. Chicago Office—42 Dearborn street.

Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted. [illegible]

Making direct connections with all trains for the East and North.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago 4.30 p. m. daily.

Wilmington and Joliet Accommodation leaves Chicago 4.00 p.m.; arrive at Chicago 9.35 p.m.

Tickets by rail for Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, Jacksonville, Naples, Quincy, St. Joseph and Atchison. Connections at St. Louis by rail for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Pilot Knob and St. Joseph. Also by steamers every afternoon from St. Louis for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Jefferson City, Boonville, Leavenworth, Pike's Peak, Weston, Atchison, and St. Joseph.

JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

R. B. MASON, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Sup't.

C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860...Summer Arrangement...1860

On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets.

9.30 a.m. Day Express, (Sundays excepted) arrives at Peoria at 3.45 p.m., at Decatur at 5.15 p.m., at Springfield at 4.30 p.m., Jacksonville at 9 p.m.; Naples at 10.20 p.m.; St. Louis at 7.30 p.m. Cairo at 10.35 p.m.; Memphis in 26 hours and New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.

4.30 p.m. Night Express (Saturdays excepted) arrives at Decatur 1.15 a.m.; Springfield 3.15 a.m., Jacksonville 5.00 a.m.; Naples 6.30 a.m.; Quincy 10.00 a.m.; St. Louis 8.00 a.m.; Cairo 10.30 a.m. Memphis in 26 hours, and New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Trains leave Chicago 6.30 a.m.; 8.00 p.m.; 12.00 m.; 3.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.

W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves 9:15 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 6:00 p.m., Sundays excepted...Night Express leaves 9:15 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 6:30 a.m. Mondays excepted. Mendota Accomodation leaves 4.15 p.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9:15 a.m. Sundays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors.

[illegible]

☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

[illegible]

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

[illegible]

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

[illegible]

H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and Northwest, via the

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Two daily trains leave, viz:—

9.45 a.m.—Day Express.

3.00 pm.—For Rockford and Janesville.

9.30 pm.—Night Express.

Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

☞ Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 3 pm. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows:

9.45 am and 9.30 pm for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 9.45 am and 9.30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points.

4.00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points.

At 5.30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate points.

Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.45 am. train.

Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 pm. train.

☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

H. H. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.

Morning Line—At 9.45 a. m., arrives at Milwaukee at 1.30 p. m., and La Crosse same evening.

Evening Line—At 10.00 p. m., arriving at Milwaukee at 12.30 a. m., and La Crosse at 10.30 a. m.

Both of these trains connect at La Crosse with Packets for Saint Paul.

Waukegan Train leaves Waukegan at 6 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 8.30 a. m. Leaves Chicago at 5 p. m., arrives at Waukegan at 6.30 p. m.

Trains leave Milwaukee at 10.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.; arrive at Chicago at 1.55 p. m. and 6.45 p. m.

April 30th, 1860.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 9.15 a.m.; arrives 4.15 pm. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 9.15 pm., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 5.30 am. (Mondays excepted.)

Joliet Accomodation, 5.00 pm.—Sundays excepted.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

W. L. St. John, Gen. Agent.

FRESH SHAD,

Halibut, Haddock, Codfish, [illegible]

L. [illegible]